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Jacksonville Republican | March 1855

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MARCH

Tide Jacksonville Republican

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS ETERNAL VIGILANCE."

Vol. 19.—No. 11

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., TUESDAY MARCH 20, 1855.

Whole No. 954

CRAWFORD'S Cottage Bedsteads.

THE subscriber has on hand a large number, and is constantly engaged in manufacturing his

Improved Cottage Bedsteads.

These Bedsteads, for beauty, elegance and comfort, are unequalled by anything in the bedstead line, ever invented. They are warranted

CHINCH-PROOF.

All who have tried them pronounce them the best and handsomest bedstead in use. Call and examine.

JOHN H. CRAWFORD.
N. B.—Bacon, Lard or Flour taken in exchange for bedsteads or other cabinet work.

February 13, 1855. if.

Georgia Scientific & Industrial INSTITUTE.

STEPHENS, PRINCIPAL.
M. DEBY, Teacher in Sciences.
DELANNOY, Drawing & Engineering.

S. BARCLAY, Music.

This Institution, near the city of Rome, will be opened on Monday Jan. 22d, 1855. The

ancient and modern languages will be taught, but the main design will be to furnish facilities for acquiring a thorough practical knowledge of the sciences and their applications to the useful arts.

The course of study will embrace English Literature, Mathematics, Natural Science, Drawing, Engineering, Mechanic's Architecture, Agriculture, Commerce, Languages and Music.

The Institute will be provided with Chemical and Philosophical apparatus, Engineering Instruments, a cabinet of Minerals, a Laboratory and Library. The

Directors believe that the healthfulness of the locality, the practical system of instruction and the efficiency of the Teachers afford advantages not surpassed by any similar Institution. They invite special attention to the completeness of the Scientific department under the charge of Mr. Deby.

Board can be obtained in good families on reasonable terms.

Tuition, \$40 per annum; French, German and Spanish, each \$10 per annum extra. Music extra.

J. H. LEMMON,
H. V. MILLER,
ALFRED SHORTER,
W. S. COCHRAN.

MARTIN W. WHEELER,
Attorney at Law,
AND
Solicitor in Chancery,
JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

WILL attend to all business confided to him in Benton, Obispo, and the adjoining counties.

April 4, 1854.

J. M. NEWBY, & Co.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Ready-Made

CLOTHING

HATS, CAPS, FRUNKS, &c.

Under the UNITED STATES HOTEL

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.

J. M. N. & Co. are receiving their Fall and Winter STOCK OF CLOTHING.

Gentlemen can find at this establishment every article necessary for the wardrobe. Having paid strict attention to the purchase and manufacture of their goods, they can offer them at

THE LOWEST PRICES.

Also on hand, a very large lot of fine Cotton and Linen Shirts, Drawers, Suspenders, Socks, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Collars, Stocks, Scarves and Silk Under Shirts and Drawers, &c.

With their weekly receipt of all the new styles of Goods from New York, they can offer their customers advantages they have not heretofore enjoyed.

Before purchasing elsewhere, call and examine.

April 11, 1854.—Y.

Administrators Notice.

THE Administration of the estate of the late J. A. McCampbell, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, by the Probate Court of Benton County, Ala., on the 22d day of February, 1855; on the estate of Nancy Miller, dec'd; notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate, to present them legally authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

A. BROWN, Adm.

Feb. 27, 1855.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to me individually, will find their notes in the hands of J. P. Hudson who is my legally authorized agent during my absence. Also the notes of the firm of J. A. McCampbell & Co. will be found there—all of which will be sued on unless immediately paid. Also, the notes and acct's of the firm of Woods & McCampbell, will be found in the hands of A. Woods, and money wanting badly, therefore I urge all indebted to me in any way, to come in and pay me if not all.

J. A. McCAMPBELL.

Dec. 22, 1854—tf.

EDITED, PRINTED, AND PUBLISHED, BY J. F. GRANT,

At \$2 a year in advance, or \$3 at the end of the year.

A failure to give notice of a wish to discontinue will be considered an engagement for the next.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

One dollar per square of 12 lines or less for the first insertion, and fifty cents per square for each continuance.

Personal advertisements double the foregoing rates.

Announcement of Candidates \$3.

Circulars of Candidates 50 cents per square.

M. P. Stovall,

Warehouse and Commission Merchant,

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.

Continues the business in all its branches, in the

extensive

Fire-Proof Ware-House,

on Jackson street, near the Globe Hotel.

Having ample facilities for business, and a disposition to extend every accommodation to his customers, he pledges his strict personal attention to the interests of all those who may favor him with patronage.

Orders for FAMILY SUPPLIES, BAGGING, &c. promptly and carefully filled, at the lowest market prices.

October 17, 1854.

Pure Reduced!

Cabin Passage from Charleston to New York—TWENTY DOLLARS.

United States Mail Line.

NEW YORK AND CHARLESTON

SEMI-WEEKLY.

NASHVILLE, M. DEBY,

500 Tons, Commander.

MAHON, W. Foster,

500 Tons, Commander.

JAMES ADGER, S. C. TAYLOR,

200 Tons, Commander.

SOUTHERNER, T. D. EVANS,

000 Tons, Commander.

Leave Augusta, W. H. every

Wednesday and Saturday

afternoon, after the arrival of the

Cure from the South & West.

These Steam Ships were built expressly for the line, and for safety, comfort, and speed, are unrivalled on the coast.

Tables supplied with every luxury. Attentive and courteous commanders, will ensure Travellers of this Line every possible comfort and accommodation.

For freight or passage, having elegant State Room accommodations, apply to

HENRY MISSEKON,

CHARLESTON, S. C.

Cabin Passage, \$20 00

Steering, \$5 00

November 7, 1854.

Spring & Summer

STOCK OF

Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Umbrellas, and Straw Goods.

G. W. FERRY,

Masonic Hall Building, Broad Street,

AUGUSTA, GA.

THANKFUL for past favors, begs leave to call the attention of Merchants visiting Augusta, to his extensive stock of

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

Among which may be found latest styles Mole-skin, Black and Drab Beaver, Brash and Cass's soft fancy Hats various colors. Camperdown, Lethorn, Mandarin and Panama Hats. Swiss, Senate, Canton, Florence, Pedal and French Straw do. Double and single brim Palm leaf and Canada straw Hats. Silk, Straw, Florence, Rutland and Lace BONNETS. Rutland and Florence, and Belgrade Bloomers. Silk, Gingham and Cotton UMBRELLAS, Flowers, Tablis and Bonnet Linings—assortment kept full by supplies received weekly from manufacturers, and offered at prices as low as can be bought at any southern market, and merchants will find it to their interest to examine my stock before making purchases.

Augusta Ga. March 21, 1854.

THE ROME COURIER,

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY

S. E. COBURN, Editor & Proprietor.

To the desirous of a first class family newspaper, the undersigned flatters himself that he can recommend the "Rome Courier." It contains fourteen columns of well selected reading matter in small print. Much care is taken to select such articles as will suit a diversity of tastes.

The paper contains a "Prices Current," corrected weekly, and also a Statement of the Rome, Augusta, Savannah, and Atlanta Cotton Market. Clubs of five Cash Subscribers will be furnished the Courier at \$1.50 each, or any one who will send me \$8.00 shall receive five copies for one year.

D. 19—3m. S. E. COBURN.

POETRY.

CHEER UP.

Never go gloomily, man with a mind!
Hope is a better companion than fear,
Providence, ever benignant and kind,
Gives with a smile what you take with a tear;

All will be right,
Look to the light—
Morning's ever the daughter of night,
All that was black will be all that is bright,
Cheerily, cheerily then cheer up!

Many a foe is a friend in disguise,
Many a sorrow a blessing most true,
Helping the heart to be happy and wise,
With love ever precious and joys ever new

Stand in the van!
Strive like a man!

This is the bravest and clearest plan,
Trusting in God, while you do what you can,
Cheerily, cheerily then cheer up!

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

1776.

Man to the plough,
Wife to the cow,
Boy to the barn,
Girl to the yarn,
And all dues were netted;

1835.

Man a mere show,
Girl to piano,
Wife silk and satin,
Boy Greek and Latin,
And all hands gazzeted.

1845.

Men all in debt,
Wives in a pet,
Boys mere muscels,
Girls stuff and bustles,
And every body cheated.

1855.

Men every wrought,
Women easy bought,
Boys whiskered things,
Girls flummery and rings,
And foreign humbugs greeted.

THE SEA WAGON.

This is the name of an invention, the caveat already filed in the Patent Office by Mr. Fulton of New Jersey, which is to be, if successful, nothing less than a steamship propelled on rollers or wheels instead of to go over the water instead of under it. The wheels are four hollow cylinders, of boiler iron, air tight, and forty feet in diameter. These are to be strengthened by means of compressed air, forced into them by an air pump attached to the main engine. The inventor claims that at about four-four revolutions per minute, his machine would be propelled a mile, and undeniably would turn things and unturn even the sea monster. A letter writer says—

He has on hand a working model of this machine, eight feet in length, with six inch cylinders, driven by a small engine, that for a diametric pattern is one of the swiftest. It was tried on the canal the other day, and for interchanging trees, would have pulled company with its proprietors forever. It pays no respect to sand bars or shallows going over either with ease and facility.

Mobile Evening News.

VALUABLE DOG.—I say, stranger, said a cottage urchin, in the neighborhood of Montreal, Canada, to a Yankee pedlar, "don't whisk that dog away!" "Why he ain't no use, no how—he's too homely!" "Why, he looks like a pig and a dog, so that we wouldn't part with him now for our new dog ain't it used to command yet?"

From the New York Herald.

NEW SCHEMES OF DISUNION.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 9, 1855.—I hasten to try before you, in advance of all publicity, a scheme which is now advancing, under profound secrecy, among a goodly number of our most respectable and influential citizens. I have no time to comment, but give you the plan, as it has been revealed to me without any injunction of concealment.

A new republic is to be formed, consisting at first of ten States, three to be comprised within the present limits of the State of California, three in Oregon Territory, two in Washington Territory, and two from the western portions of Utah and New Mexico. The basis is to be a confederated government, similar to yours on the Atlantic side. The great railroad is to be abandoned, and every obstacle thrown in the way of its construction; while the argument that the hustings is to be made to the people that the Government at Washington have refused the road to the people of the Pacific. The question of slavery is to be adjusted and disclaimed until the plan is so far executed that there can be no retraction, after which the Southern four or five States will adopt slavery.

The first convention is to be imposing in numbers, and especially so in the distinguished list of its members. You need no information as to the number of ex-Senators, ex-Congressmen, ex-Governors, and ex-Judges who swarm in our midst, panting for one more good old-fashioned political chase.

The President, Senators, Representatives and cabinet ministry are all to be chosen by the direct vote of the people. The naturalization laws are to be fixed on a severe basis. The act of independence to be simultaneous with a well-planned and decisive seizure of the United States reserves; with whatever of

moreables or live stock they may contain. The Sandwich Islands are to be guaranteed their independence, and the United States are to be appealed to in a tone of friendly good-bye.

Here you perceive an opening for all the prominent politicians—a field for the military and naval aspirants—a cell for powder mills and ordnance foundries.—You may also guess how readily such a severance will be graciously received by England, France and Spain. I leave the subject with you, without comment.

Visionary as it may seem, it is not a fancy sketch; fail it may, but it is now a purpose of deep interest with the parties concerned. The first public movement will be either a society or a convention, for the purpose of forming a new party, to be called the Pacific Railroad party, to draw off citizens from all old party alliances. Through this medium the Washington government is to be proscribed, and proved to be practically inadequate to our necessities. It is to be shown that we send our gold away, and receive no governmental protection in return, and that as we now virtually govern ourselves, we might as well have the credit of it abroad.

The conspirators will bestir themselves when they see this letter in your columns, and will begin to leave the lead to find their soundings. PATRIOT.

EFFECTS OF CLOTHING ON THE HUMAN SKIN.

The London Lancet presents some excellent ideas on the subject of clothing. Let a person in bed be covered with sufficient blankets to promote perspiration, and let these blankets be covered with an oil or India-rubber cloth, or other impervious fabric; in the morning the blankets will be dry, but the under surface of the India-rubber cloth will be quite wet. The blankets, by their dryness, show that the exhalations of the body pass through them to the surrounding air, had they not been intercepted by the impervious outer covering. Thus it is inevitable that the habitual use of an impervious covering is injurious. Its effect must be to place the body in a constant vapor bath, in which the insensible or healthy perspiration is constantly becoming condensed into humidity, and being prevented from passing off in its elastic and invisible form, the perspiration is thus constantly checked, and the body is thus rendered unhealthy.

Any person who has worn a waterproof outer garment for some time, knows by experience that it causes weakness and chills. No person should wear a garment but such as allows the vapor of perspiration which is continually exuding from the skin, to pass off freely. For this reason a frequent change of entire clothing conduces to health. Clothing should be light and warm, and not too tight. A happy change in the fashion has taken place within a few years; it is the substitution of loose outer garments for the old-fashioned, tight, close, and pinching overcoats. Two far more are worn in America, especially along the Eastern coast, where sudden changes are frequent, and where many cold rains fall during the winter season. Children should always have their outer garments for winter, made of woollen materials. Although India-rubber overcoats are excellent for walking in the street in wet weather, or when there is a thaw with snow upon the ground, they should never be worn at any other time, and should be taken off as the wearer enters a house. They prevent perspiration in a great measure, and are only useful as a lesser evil than getting the feet wet from outside water.

BOUNTY-LAND BILL.

As enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled.

That of the surviving commissioned and non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, whether of regulars, volunteers, rangers, or militia, who were regularly mustered into the service of the United States, and every officer, commissioned and non-commissioned, seamen, ordinary seamen, marine clerk, and landsman in the navy, in any of the wars in which this country has been engaged since the seventeen hundred and ninety, and each of the survivors of the militia, or volunteers, or State troops of any State or Territory, called into military service, and whose services have been paid by the United States, shall be entitled to receive a certificate or warrant from the Department of the Interior for one hundred and sixty acres of land; and where any of those who have been so mustered into service and paid shall have received a certificate or warrant, he shall be entitled to a certificate or warrant for such quantity of land as shall make, in the whole, with what he may have heretofore received, one hundred and sixty acres to each such person having served as aforesaid: Provided, The person so having been in service shall not receive said land warrant if it shall appear by the muster-rolls of his regiment or corps that he deserted, or was dishonorably discharged from service:

Provided, further, That the benefits of this section shall be held to extend to wagon-masters and teamsters who may have been employed, under the direction of competent authority in time of war, in the transportation of military stores and supplies.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That in case of the death of any person who, if living, would be entitled to a certificate or warrant as aforesaid under this act, leaving a widow, or, if no widow, a minor child, or children, such widow, or, if no widow, such minor child or children, shall be entitled to receive a certificate or warrant for the same quantity of land that such deceased person would be entitled to receive under the provisions of this act if now living: Provided, That a subsequent marriage shall not impair the right of any such widow to such warrant if she be a widow at the time of making her application: And provided, further, That these shall be considered minors who are so at the time this act shall take effect.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That in no case shall any such certificate or warrant be issued for any service less than fourteen days, except where the person shall actually have been engaged in battle, and unless the party claiming such certificate or warrant shall establish his or her right thereto by recorded evidence of such service.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That said certificates or warrants may be assigned, transferred and located by the warrantees, assignees, or their heirs-at-law, according to the provisions of existing laws regulating the assignment, transfer, and location of bounty-land warrants.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That no warrant issued under the provisions of this act shall be located on any public lands, except such as shall at the time be subject to sale at either the minimum or lower graduated prices.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the registers and receivers of the several land offices shall be severally authorized to charge and receive for their services in locating all warrants under the provisions of this act the same commission or percentage to which they are entitled by law for sales of the public lands, for cash, at the rate of one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre. The said compensation to be paid by the assignees or holders of such warrants.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That the provisions of this act, and all the bounty-land laws heretofore passed by Congress, shall be extended to Indians in the same manner and to the same extent as if the said Indians had been white men.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That the officers and soldiers of the revolutionary war, or their widows or minor children, shall be entitled to the benefits of this act.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That the benefits of this act shall be applied to and embraced those who served as volunteers at the invasion of Plattsburg, in September, eighteen hundred and fourteen; also at the battle of Kings Mountain, in the revolutionary war, and the battle of Nickajack against the confederated savages of the South.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That the provisions of this act shall apply to the chaplains who served with the army in the several wars of the country.

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, That the provisions of this act be applied to those men and to those who served as volunteers at the attack on Lewisburg, in Delaware, by the British fleet, in the war of eighteen hundred and twelve and thirteen.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Autograph Letter of the Emperor Nicholas to President Pierce.—Reception of a copy of the Western Pioneer against the United States.—Attitude of the United States.

WASHINGTON, March 2, 1855.

Our foreign relations are hourly becoming matters of difficulty with the administration. After the adjournment, night before last, in the Senate, Senators Mason, Cass and Douglas drove up to the White House, from a special invitation, sent in the morning, through Senator Mason. Our present relations with a majority of the European Governments make necessary this meeting. Governor Marcy alone of the Cabinet was present. An important revelation made: the President placed before the gentlemen assembled an autograph letter received by the last arrival from Europe, bearing the signature of the Emperor of Russia.

This letter was accompanied by an official despatch from his Minister on Foreign Affairs, communicating to the United States Secretary of State particulars of an organization against this country, advised and encouraged by England and France. Extracts from letters sent to the home government by Russian secret agents employed distributed throughout the capitals of Europe, proving the above statement, are given; and although these secret agents are wholly ignorant of the existence of any but themselves, their statements are marked by an extraordinary accuracy in point of facts and dates. To show friendship and interest in the success of the United States is the purpose of the Emperor's letter, which fact is still further made evident in the communication of the Minister.

The communication proceeds to show that these interviews were had at audiences given by Louis Napoleon, at which

were present the British, Spanish, and Austrian Ambassadors. In London, Lord Aberdeen, late minister, received, on the same business, official visits from the French, Spanish and Austrian representatives. This business was the relation of these Powers with the United States. A protracted diplomatic policy was recommended to Spain as all important to be followed out with the United States, while France and England would increase and divide their strength in such a manner, in South America and the U. States, as not to excite suspicion or alarm.

The result of these deliberations mark a determined hostility to this country, which is only awaiting an opportunity to show itself in acts of aggression and violence, which we are so little prepared at this moment to meet. I have reason to believe that Austria, notwithstanding her assurances to the allies, is secretly the friend of Russia, and it may not heretofore be difficult to prove that it is through this power that Russia obtained the information in part now communicated to our government.

We find the foregoing despatch in the New York Herald of last Saturday. The Herald says it comes from a "special" correspondent whose means of knowledge are extensive and who has never misled us. We give the despatch for what it is worth, simply remarking that there is nothing inherently improbable in its statement.

A MISSISSIPPI FIGHT.

"Can it be possible that this handsome looking man is the far-famed Col. Bowie?" whispered Mr. M. in my ear.

"It is so," I replied; and before I could say more, Bowie was by us. My friend introduced us, and soon we were conversing together.

"I have not seen you for some time," said my friend, at length.

"I am just returned from a trip to the Rocky Mountains," said Bowie. "Really, Mr. M., I wish you had been along with us. We had several fights with the Indians, and in one of them I received a bullet in the arm. Unfortunately for my friends the gamblers, it is nearly healed," and a terrible look passed over his features. "Our party had a most desperate fight with a party of Indians, near Cook's Hollow—there were twelve to one—and we beat them off."

At this moment a loud shout caused us to turn our heads almost immediately by the cry of "A man stabbed!" reached our ears. Soon the crowd opened, and the gambler came forth. His hands were covered with blood, and in the right hand he bore a large knife, dripping with blood. Suddenly, he turned, wiping his knife on the coat of a man who stood near him, and burst into a loud laugh.

"What's all this about?" exclaimed Col. B.

On hearing this, the gambler turned the knife into its sheath, and approached us.

"Merely a man stabbed—that's all," he said. "Any of you gentlemen wish to play cards?"

"I never play cards with strangers," said Bowie.

"Why not?" asked the gambler.

"Because, for all I know to the contrary, the person with whom I am playing may be a gambler," was the instant reply.

On hearing this a large crowd collected around us.

"Do you mean to insult me?" "Insult you?" said Bowie, surveying the other with a look of contempt—"I insult no man, sir."

"Because you are too much of a coward to do so," said the gambler, sneeringly. "Is this gentleman your friend?"

"A new friend, sir," replied Bowie. "Well, I invited him a few minutes ago," said the gambler.

"Is this true?" asked Bowie, turning to Mr. M.

Mr. M. replied in the affirmative.

"What is your name?" asked Bowie. "My name is McMullen," replied the gambler.

"Ha!" exclaimed Bowie, with a look of delight; "are you my relation to the duelist that slew Joe Wingo, a year ago?"

"Yes; it was I that slew him," replied the gambler.

"Ha!" he exclaimed. "Perhaps you do not know that Wingo was my cousin?"

"I don't care who he was," returned the gambler. "If you wish, I will serve you the same way."

"Perhaps," continued Bowie, a strange smile creeping over his features, "perhaps you do not know that I swore to avenge his death?"

"Then step out this way, and fight me like a man," said the gambler.

"Grant me one moment," said Bowie; "perhaps you do not know my name is Col. James Bowie."

On hearing this dreaded name, the gambler staggered back, and gazing at Bowie vacantly in the face, he drew his hand across his eyes.

"Bowie! Bowie!" he murmured faintly.

Bowie-knife. Placing it between his teeth, he threw off his coat and rolled up his shirt sleeves.

"I am ready," he said, in a clear, ringing tone.

me of our Subscribers.

say some, because it is only to a class we wish to speak. Eight or ten weeks ago, we made an earnest appeal to those who were in arrears for one or more years to settle up, and enclosed the accounts of such in their papers. We at the same time informed them, that after waiting a reasonable time, if we did not hear from them we should necessarily be compelled to discontinue their papers, and collect the amount already due us as speedily as we could. Comparatively a few have responded to this call, and to those who have we feel more gratitude and thankfulness than we shall attempt to express. We have commenced the process of discontinuance, and shall keep it up, until our list is at least rid of all such as have by long neglect tried our patience to the utmost verge of endurance. In doing so we expect to give offence to many; for strange as it may seem, we have found in the course of our experience, that we have seldom voluntarily discontinued any man's paper, however long he might have been in arrears, without his becoming offended, as it were, because our patience, forbearance, and submission to wrong were not absolutely inexhaustible.

We intend this as a sort of last appeal to those who have as yet failed to let us hear from them, in the hope that they will yet comply with our request and save us the disagreeable necessity of erasing their names from our list. If they cannot pay all, they can pay a part, but those who do not even this, will pass from our list no more to make us feel disagreeable each week when we write their names on the paper; but we will preserve them in another book in the hope that we shall not be troubled with them again in the future.

JACKSONVILLE AND THE ALA. & TEN. RIVER RAIL ROAD.—The Editor of the Talladega Watchtower, recently passed through this place on a tour to some part of Georgia. He has written a letter back to that paper from Rome, in which he alludes in several instances to the citizens of Jacksonville, and the Rail Road, in a manner that seems to indicate that he has learned but one side of the question, and which we think requires some notice at our hands. In the first place he says:

"The Alexandrians speak of holding a meeting to petition the Directors of the Alabama and Tennessee River Rail Road to run the line of the Road through by the Goode & Moore's Iron Works, as Jacksonville seems opposed to Rail Roads."

And again:

"Jacksonville is inimical to our Rail Road, at any rate throws its moral weight in opposition to it. This is ungrateful in that place. The Alabama and Tennessee River Rail Road was deflected from the proper direction to accommodate its citizens, and it should, out of gratitude, avoid even the appearance of an unfriendly attitude."

Now, let us here make a plain statement of facts, which we think will show both sides of the question, and prove that the citizens of Jacksonville are not opposed to the Rail Road, but that some of them at least, are opposed to being enormously taxed for the privilege of being deceived and disappointed by Rail Road Agents and Officers, and having their property actually depreciated instead of increased in value.

When the Agents of the road came to this County with books of subscription, they were received with enthusiasm, and the utmost liberality manifested in subscribing for Stock. The most flattering promises were made by those speakers and Agents; such for instance as that not a dollar would be called for or expended, until an amount of reliable stock, amply sufficient to finish the road was subscribed—that the work could and would be finished in four years and that perhaps in five years the stockholders would be received dividends. It is needless to remind the reader, how utterly vain and futile all these promises have proven, and that instead of dividends in five years, by the subsequent action of the Directory, it will be a strange thing if any one almost of the present generation, ever sees a single cent of dividends paid to the stock.

But all this has little to do with the main point of which we wish to speak. After the Agents had been busy for some months in obtaining subscriptions, and when it was stated we believe that Benton County had subscribed as liberally as any other this side of Dallas, when the location of the road was determined above Talladega, and when the citizens of every Town and village felt some anxiety that the road should come by them, a proposition was made that if the citizens of Benton would subscribe an additional one hundred thousand, the road should come to Oxford and Jacksonville. A portion of this stock was subscribed at Oxford, and the remainder in Jacksonville and vicinity. This stock has always been called conditional, and the condition, as understood by the subscribers, was that the rail road depot would be located within

the corporation of Jacksonville. Indeed they were distinctly told to drive down their stake and the Engineers would run to it. Now mark the sequel: when the Engineers came up to this place, the next thing we heard of a depot was, that it was about to be established a mile west of the place. This it was believed by the conditional stockholders was not a fulfillment of the contract with them—that it would build up a trading place, and injure rather than increase the value of property in Jacksonville. This opinion they entertain still, and to this opinion they have as good a right as others interested on the opposite side have to a different one.

But if the depot has ever been located at all, even a mile from here, and it should be considered a legal fulfillment of the contract, we don't know it. We know it is universally considered an unsettled question here—what is said about the petition of the citizens of Alexandria shows it is there—and the threats of a change of location from various quarters, shows it is elsewhere.

We have said thus much on the subject, not in any spirit of anger or resentment, but because we are unwilling to see it stated in a respectable newspaper, without any explanation, that "Jacksonville seems opposed to Rail Roads" and that "Jacksonville is opposed to our Rail Road, at any rate throws its moral weight in opposition to it," and charged with the additional sin of ingratitude. We think it would be difficult to find a single man in Jacksonville who would plead guilty to the charge of being opposed to the Rail Road. And now after all, we would as soon trust to Benton to aid the road in a tight place, as many other Counties. Her past history justifies us in this. She has not only subscribed liberally, but has furnished a number of the most faithful, energetic and persevering Contractors along the entire route.

In the same letter the Editor refers to the Winston meeting in Jacksonville, and says it was termed a movement of the "Town Clique," and speaks in no very flattering terms of the part taken by Cols. Davis and Martin. Whatever he may think proper to term it, he does not present, we know it was a respectable meeting, conducted with order and propriety, where every citizen was at perfect liberty to speak his sentiments; and we have also been credibly informed that it did not contain a single anti-rail road man. We consider Cols. Davis and Martin fully competent for their own defense, but we can inform the Editor that he will not be likely to gain many votes for his state and candidate for Governor, by speaking slightly of meetings of this character, and making unqualified assertions that Jacksonville is opposed to Rail Roads.

Gov. WINSTON has issued his proclamation appointing Saturday the 7th day of April next, as a day of humiliation and prayer, to be observed throughout the State: inviting ministers and people maintaining the worship of God, to meet in their churches, and engage in such services as may seem proper.

In a letter to the Editors of the Advertiser & Gazette, he has issued his proclamation at the suggestion of intelligent and devout gentlemen, and in compliance with his own sense of propriety, under the peculiar circumstances in which we find ourselves placed, both as regards our pecuniary and domestic affairs, and the gloomy aspect of the political relations of the Southern States.

We invite the special attention of Merchants and Physicians to the advertisement of Dr. H. A. Ramsay, offering for sale an extensive stock of Pure Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, &c., upon terms as low as they can be purchased in any city in the South. It is needless to remind men who know their own interest, of the advantages offered, by the nearness of the place, and the rapidity with which orders can be filled.

A new Post Office, called Land Rock, has been established on the route from Blue Pond to Van Buren, and A. R. Brindley, Esq. appointed Post Master.

The Storm.—On Monday night the 12th inst. one of the most destructive storms that has ever visited this part of the State, passed through this County, nearly from south west to North east. The wind was very hard at this place, but blew down no houses. The main track of the storm appears to have been about nine miles in width. Two miles south of this place, Maj. Stevenson was considerably damaged, and one of his negro women killed, either by the falling of a house or tree across it; and in the same neighborhood Mr. Lively had his house unroofed, and various others were damaged in houses, fences, &c. there was also an immense destruction of timber.

On Cane Creek several miles further south Dr. W. Glover's new framed house was unroofed, and timbers started in all parts of the building. On Judge Wood's farm near by, the dwelling house was unroofed, and the body of the building moved two feet from the foundation. His gin house and barn, and every other

building on the place were blown down, but fortunately no person killed or injured. We have heard also of some destruction in Oxford and vicinity, and also further south towards Talladega.

The Rome Southerner shys a terrible storm passed over the southern end of Floyd County on the same night "taking in its course everything before it, dwelling houses, gin houses, barns, stables, fences and timber."

Veto of the Collins Monopoly Bill.

President Pierce is wielding the power of the Executive Veto with admirable effect. In preventing the passage of the River and Harbor and the Lunatic Land Bills, he saved the Constitution from palpable invasion. In vetoing the French Spoilation and the Steamship Bounty Bills he defeated corrupt schemes to plunder the treasury. These acts give character to his administration, which will be distinguished by history for its stern resistance to Federal encroachment and the profligate expenditure of the public money.

The Collins Monopoly Bill was an abominable measure, and in every feature was antagonistic to the principles and policy of the Democratic party. It discriminated against the general interests of commerce to the special advantage of particular persons. It extorted an immense sum from Government, for a service which responsible individuals had proposed to render for just half the amount. It recognized the odious and unconstitutional principles of Bounty and Monopoly. How then did so iniquitous a measure get the sanction of Congress? By the agency of gold.—The Bill bought a "through ticket." Its passage was the achievement of the grossest corruption. We do not say that the vote of every man who supported it, was purchased for money; but we do affirm, that the opposition of some members was overcome by a tangible appeal to their cupidity; and nobody will deny it. Fortunately, we have an incorruptible Executive; and on that rock the Collins line was wrecked. The country will thank President Pierce for this judicious and wholesome application of the Executive Veto. In his hands the Veto is not only a barrier against Federal encroachment but a sort of physical, rattle and strychnine, wherever it cleanses the capital of the beasts of prey and creeping things that plunder the treasury and feed upon the substance of the people.—*Richmond Enquirer.*

A dispatch dated Weldon, the 5th inst., to the Petersburg Express, says: A most unprovoked and cold blooded murder has just occurred here. The following, in brief, are the particulars:

Three men, J. H. Everett and son, and man named Price, all of Spring Hill Halifax Co., N. C., arrived here today, for the sole purpose of murdering Mr. Patrick McGowan, as one of them subsequently avowed. Mr. McGowan is of Raleigh, and mail agent on the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road. Upon the arrival of the Raleigh train here, Mr. G. seeing them, and apprehending a difficulty, quietly remained in the mail car.—The Everetts and Price remained near the car for some time, watching him (McG.) but finally became impatient and proceeded to the office of John Campbell Esq., where they stated they wished to see McGowan and make matters up with him.

Upon hearing this, McG. came from the mail car, and while talking with Everett, he noticed one of them draw forth a pistol. McG. immediately caught at him, when Price fired at him, and shot him in the head. The wounded man immediately fell, when young Everett stooped over him, and placed a pistol to his neck near the jaw, shot him again, saying at the time, "that they had come on to kill him, and now they were satisfied." Great confusion prevailed among the crowd of passengers and others present, many whom assisted in arresting and tying the murderers. They were conducted to Halifax county jail.

Dr. Gee was promptly in attendance on Mr. McGowan, and upon examination found that six balls had entered his person. The Dr. entertains no hope of his recovery.

From the Montgomery Mail.
COPPER IN ALABAMA.—LETTER FROM PROF. TUOMEY.

DEAR SIR: I again ask for a little space in your paper in order to point out some of the locations where copper has been actually discovered in the State. The copper region of Alabama is confined to a belt of slaty rock, that enters the State from Georgia, in a north-east and south-west direction, and corresponds nearly with the gold regions of both States.

The first copper that I observed, occurs in a mine, the property of R. L. Wood & Co., in Randolph county. The ore is in the form of yellow and purple pyrites, and occasionally in that of carbonate of copper. It does not, however, occur in a true bed, but is disseminated through a bed of grey, tough, talcose slate, twenty feet in thickness. The group of rocks to which the copper belongs is about east and west, and the rocks are a good deal contorted.

Copper was first seen, at this place, in a little stream which crosses the upturned edges of the rocks. It was found to be a sulphate of copper produced by the oxidation of the sulphur. Near this spot a pit was sunk and the ore found very uniformly scattered through the rock. A seam of oxid of iron, five or six inches thick, was also cut, and gave promise of terminating below in copper; but unfortunately, the rapid accumulation of water stopped further progress. Another pit was opened on a more elevated ground, and so as to strike the bed a few fathoms below the surface.

The results obtained here were very much the same as those of the first pit, the ore was found under similar circumstances, but as no whim or other contrivances for clearing the shaft of water were erected, of course further progress

was soon arrested, and this second attempt was for the present, at least, abandoned.

The truth is, although no one could display more untiring energy than Mr. Wood, in mining project, can be even commenced without a considerable outlay of capital. The mere preliminary operation of sinking a shaft is a very expensive one, yet, in general, it is one that must be incurred, even before the value of the mine can be fairly determined.

Although no true lode was found at this locality, still it appeared to me that the indications were sufficient to warrant a careful exploration, at some expense.

Other locations occur in Talladega, where copper has been found. One of those, a most interesting one, is situated in Hillabee, which presents the phenomena observed at Ducktown, more nearly than any other that I have seen in the State. A few miles from the old Indian village of Sandutchee, a bed of gossan three or four feet in thickness was discovered on the crest of one of the little rounded hills so common in this region.

A shaft was sunk here in a position to cut the lode eight or ten fathoms below the surface. This was a work of some difficulty, as the rocks below the surface proved to be tough and hard.—After sinking ten fathoms the lode was cut, but so different was it from the gossan on the surface, that it was scarcely recognized by the miners. The lode at this depth consisted of arsenical iron, with some copper in the form of yellow sulphuretted, and was therefore identical with that part of the lode found below the black ore, in the Tennessee mines. It was now proposed to the superintendent to determine, by a cross cut, the presence or absence of the black ore which there was reason to think would be found above the arsenical iron. The work was, however, suspended at this interesting point. Even if the black ore did not exist, there was still reason to look for the yellow sulphuretted below the arsenical iron, where they were looking for it at Ducktown, but no reasoning could induce the continuation of the work.

Since this was written I have learned, from reliable authority, that the yellow sulphuretted has really been cut in a shaft of one of the mines at Ducktown—a most important fact for both of the Tennessee and Hillabee mines. The Hillabee lode is quite extensive, and is known and leased at several points east and west of the river just mentioned. With this encouragement it is greatly to be hoped that an energetic company, with some capital and skill, will concentrate its force upon this point instead of breaking ground all over the country. A small shaft of some ten or twelve fathoms, to strike the bottom of the gossan, and find, if it be present, the black ore. When the arsenical iron is reached, a deeper shaft must be sunk to reach below it and discover, if possible, the yellow sulphuretted.

A single well-directed effort of this sort, at the locality I have indicated, would put the matter of mere speculation at rest, and would save the country an immense expense.

Your obedient servant,
M. TUOMEY.

A Hungarian at Sebastopol.

The London correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser has recently had an interview with a Hungarian Chaplain, just arrived from the camp before Sebastopol, and now on his way to the United States, from whom he learns some facts of importance in regard to the situation of affairs. He had been most of his time occupied in the Turkish division; but he had slept several nights in the English camp, and had been much about it. His picture of the situation of the English and Turkish camps is frightful.

The Turks are pale, meagre, ragged and lazy, and die rapidly, placing all their reliance on Allah, and none on themselves or their superiors. They are mere beasts of burden to the French, and seem glad when attacked with disease, so as to be relieved of work. They frequently sink down under their burdens in the mud, refuse to get up, or to take medical relief, perform their devotions, call on Allah, and die.

The English are disheartened by the fearful losses which they have sustained, and growing careless of life, take no precaution to avoid death. They will only perform such labor as they are forced to by their superiors, and continue to die rapidly from privation and consequent disease. If liquor is distributed, they get drunk, go wandering about the camp, get cold or weak, lie down and never get up again. It is a frequent occurrence to find in the morning two or three soldiers dead behind their tents, where they have sunk down from disease, endeavoring to help themselves, or from intoxication.

The French, on the contrary, are supplied with all the necessities of life, are active, and in as good health as could be expected from an unaccustomed army undergoing the rigors of a severe winter in a foreign country. They do not hesitate to perform any useful labor to secure themselves personal comforts; they run a long distance to hunt for wood, cook themselves nice warm soups, and indulge in wine and segars after dinner. They have an abundance of medicine and medical attendance.

The gentleman who furnishes this information, states further that no confidence whatever is felt, either in the camp or at Constantinople, that Sebastopol will be taken very soon, and very many of the warmest friends of the enterprise would be perfectly disposed to give it up now, if their honor was not engaged. He states that the combined forces before Sebastopol considerably exceed one hundred thousand men, but the number of men capable of bearing arms, is below one hundred thousand. The entire number of English and Turks who could be brought into action, does not exceed twenty thousand.

WASHINGTON, MARCH 8.—The following is the order of the Post Office

Department in regard to the construction and execution of the late law regulating postage and the establishment of a registry of valuable letters, viz.—Ch. Court.

"All letters between places in the United States shall be prepaid from and after the first of April, 1855, by January next, postmasters must place postage stamps upon all prepaid letters upon which such stamps may not be enclosed in stamped envelopes."

"From and after the first of April, 1855, the postage to be charged on each single letter for any distance in the United States, not exceeding three thousand miles, is three cents, and over three thousand miles, ten cents."

The law does not change the existing rates or regulations in regard to letters to or from Canada; or other foreign countries; nor does it effect the franking privilege.

"The provision in regard to the registration of valuable letters will be carried into effect, and special instructions issued to postmasters on the subject, as soon as the necessary blanks can be prepared and distributed."

Ten cents is to be paid for the special registry of a letter, but the United States is not thereby rendered responsible for its safety, or the safe delivery of its contents. It will render it somewhat more easy to trace a valuable letter through the mischances of the Postoffice.

Nearly all the members have already left the city, and also many of the office seekers, and waiters on Providence. The Supreme Court is also about to close its present term. The public offices are rendered more busy than usual by the legislation of Congress, which requires so much work, and for the execution of which additional force is to be provided. The Land and Pension Offices will be the centre of interest to speculators, agents, and claimants until the new Bounty land Bill can be carried into execution. It is well ascertained by an estimate of the Commissioner of Pensions, that this law will call for a hundred and fifty millions of acres. It will require one hundred millions of acres to satisfy the claims of those militia or volunteers who served only fourteen days, and were never included in any bounty land act.

The number of examiners and clerks of the Patent Office has been increased by law, in consequence of the vast augmentation of the business of that office. The proposed income for increasing the rate of the fees paid by patentees was not adopted, but probably will be at the next session, as it meets the approbation even of the inventors, and is demanded by the expenses of the Bureau.

The Fortification Bill which passed at this session, will afford some fresh work for the Engineer Department. No appropriations for Fortifications have been made for several years. The principal works were unfinished and are in a state of dilapidation from neglect.

Congress took warning of the necessity and utility of fortifications from the examples of Cronstadt, Revel, Petropaulowsky and Sebastopol.

It is remarkable that not a single bill granting public lands for rail roads passed at the late session. The Pacific Rail Road Bill, with a large grant of land on either side of it, passed the Senate, but failed in the House, on account of disagreement among its friends, as to its details.

INTERESTING FROM MEXICO.—SANTA ANNA PREPARING FOR FLIGHT.—WASHINGTON, March 9.—A letter from Mexico states that Santa Anna is daily losing ground, and that Alvarez is rapidly advancing towards the Capital. Santa Anna has a steamer ready to carry him off, on the approach of Alvarez, and has horses waiting day and night to aid him in his flight. His valuables have all been sent out of the country. It is further stated that he has sold the scrip for \$3,000,000 due from the United States to Mexico, arising from the Gadsden treaty and transfer of the Mesquite Valley.

South.

Navigation of the Mississippi.—The principal Insurance companies in Cincinnati, owing to the increased dangers of navigating the Mississippi, have advanced their rates to New Orleans, and the minimum now is one per cent. The pilots on the Lower Mississippi say they never saw the river in such a bad state as at present. It is almost impossible to run clear of bars and snags, as the channel is washing out very fast, and old, buried snags, rocks and bars, not down in their metal vociferations are continually getting nearer the surface of the water, and coming into view.

HONEY BEES.—A correspondent of a morning paper says that he has lived three years in a southern portion of Tulare valley and can state that during the dry season the leaves of the oak are completely loaded down with honey, that it drops from leaf to leaf and finally finds its way to the earth in fine, transparent, and crystallized honey. The willow timber in all those southern streams from the San Joaquin down with sugar, so that the Indians collect it in large quantities by cutting off the branches, throwing them on a hide and thrashing it off, then winnowing out the leaves. There is likewise a small cane that grows in the mountains adjacent to the Trejon, from which the natives collect large

quantities of sugar by merely cutting and threshing the sugar off. They obtain it in a pure crystallized state, without any boiling or refining. There is also, a species of pine that produces sugar in small quantities, but not sufficient to make it an object to collect.

BE FIRM.—Let the winds blow, and the waves of society beat and frown about you, if they will; but keep your soul in rectitude, and it will be firm as a rock. Plant yourself upon principle, and bid defiance to misfortune. If gossip, with her poisoned tongue, meddles with your good name—If her disciples, who infect every town and hamlet, make your disgrace the burden of their song, heed them not. It is their bread and their meat to slander. Treat their idle words as you would treat the hissing of a serpent, or the buzzing of many insects. Carry yourself erect; and by the serenity of your countenance, and purity of your life, give the lie to all who would berate and belittle you. Why are afraid of any man? Why cower and tremble in the presence of the rich? Why "crook the pliant hinges of the knee, that thrift may follow fawning?" No, friend, fear them not! Build up your character with holy principles, and if your path be strewn with flowers, let it be beautiful with the light of divine life, and you will leave behind you a noble example, which will be to the world, a perennial flower, whose leaves will be a healing to the nations, and its fragrance the panacea of the soul.

THE EXPLOSION NEAR NEW ORLEANS.

The New Orleans papers bring the particulars of the explosion of the tow-boat Thomas McDaniels in the lower Mississippi, Monday. Her boilers, six in number, burst simultaneously, converting her machinery and upper works into a complete wreck, and destroying the lives of all who were on the lower deck. Five were killed instantly, and their bodies were found among the fragments of the wreck. Two others were blown overboard by the force of the explosion, and were either drowned or killed. The pilot, Mr. David Taylor, was subsequently picked up slightly hurt. The second engineer, which had charge of the engines, was also killed.

The boat had three vessels in tow at the time. One of the boilers was blown across the deck of the ship, cutting away a good deal of both the standing and running rigging, and then falling into the river. One man was wounded on board the brig *Ardetta*, but not seriously. The brig was somewhat damaged, about ten feet of her hullwork having been stove in by the falling of tow boat's chimney.

The cause of the sad accident is not known. The chief engineer, who had but a few minutes before left the engine, states that he tried the boilers and there was plenty of water in them.

The Chicago Press of the 24th February has the following horrible account: "On the Saturday preceding the memorable storm of the 21st Jan. two families, numbering ten persons moving from southern Indiana to northern Illinois, arrived at Oxford, the County seat of Benton County, Indiana, about forty miles northwest of Lafayette, with two ox teams and well provided with necessities for the road. They remained there through the storm, and on Monday morning resumed their journey. Last Tuesday morning a man passing over a prairie, only about five miles from Oxford, came upon a sight which filled him with horror. The carcasses of two oxen, from which the viscera had been removed, lay upon the ground. Inside of one of them were the frozen bodies of four children, and in the other the frozen corpse of the mother with a nursing infant at her breast. Under the snow was a heap of ashes in which the iron of the wagons showed that the party had broken them up, and burned everything they had in them, in the effort to save their lives. Not far from this was found the body of the other woman of the party, partly concealed in a snow drift, and near her, one of the men. The two other men had not been found."

WHAT IS NOT CHARITY.—It is not charity to give a penny to the street mendicant, of whom nothing is known while we haggle with a poor man out of em-ployment for a miserable dime. It is not charity to beat down a seamstress to starvation prices; to let her sit in wet clothes sewing all day; to deduct from her pitiful remuneration if the storm delays her prompt arrival. It is not charity to take a poor relation into the family, make her a slave to all your whims, and taunt her continually with her dependent situation. It is not charity to turn a man who is out of work into the streets with his family because he cannot pay his rent. It is not charity to exact the uttermost farthing from the widow and orphan. It is not charity to give, as a supercilious air and patronage, as if God had made you, the rich man, of different blood from the shivering recipient, whose only crime is that he is poor. It is not charity to be an extortioner—no! though you bestow alms by thousands. [Phila. Ledger.]

BURNING MUD FOR COAL.—Dr. Thomas Hooker, of New Orleans, has discovered a chemical preparation, which, mixed with mud as a bricklayer would mix lime with sand makes an excellent coal that can be made and sold in the New Orleans market for thirty cents per barrel, if made by hand, or fifty cents, if made by machinery. It lights easily; there is no offensive smell emitted; but little smoke, and but very little dust orinders. What little cinders are left, is good for cleaning silver, brass, or other similar metals; and the ashes make a tolerable sand paper, and is also good for scrubbing floors, &c. "The patentee also assures us," says the *American Exporter*, "that it will not only burn well in grates (where we saw it burning)—but in stoves, furnaces, for smelting, and for making steam. In fact it can be put to all the practical uses of wood or coal, except for the purpose of generating gas."

A young man was frequently cautioned by his father to vote for "measures not men." He promised to do so, and soon after received a bonus to vote for Mr. Peck. His father, astonished at voting for a man whom he deemed objectionable, inquired his reason for voting so. "Surely, father," said the youth, "you told me to vote for measure and if Peck is not a measure, I don't know what is."

Certain Cure for Erysipelas, *Holloway's Ointment and Pills*.—Remarkable instance of the efficacy of these Medicines.—Charles Martin, Anthony-street New York, was afflicted for three years with this disease, large blotches, purple, came out on his face, and different parts of his body, which very much irritated the system, and this caused a derangement of his general health, although he tried many required remedies, nothing would cure him. Five weeks ago, he bought a quantity of *Holloway's Ointment and Pills*, and he has just informed Professor Holloway, that he is perfectly cured, and his face and complexion are as clear as possible.

To the Physicians of ALABAMA, AND TO ALL WHO USE LIQUOR AS A MEDICINE OR AS A BEVERAGE.

Physicians who prescribe Alcohol for medicinal purposes should give the preference to WOLFE'S Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps.

1. It is manufactured at Schiedam, in Holland, and exclusively in the factory of the proprietor, by processes and from material elsewhere unemployed and unknown.

2. It is proved, by the repeated analysis of several eminent chemists, to be entirely free from the pernicious fust of which remains in every kind of liquor distilled from grain, and which is the cause of the nervous and visceral derangement, serious congestion and morbid desire for habitual and intemperate indulgence, which such liquors invariably tend to superinduce.

3. It is proved by the same unerring tests that the Juniper Gin is not flavored with the coarse, acid and indigestible oil of juniper heretofore used, but with a specifically lighter, more volatile, aromatic and medicinal of the two essential FA of the Italian juniper berry, neglected by every other manufacturer.

4. It is chemically proved to be absolutely pure on its rectification—a quality obtained by an entirely new process, and which no other Holland Gin in the world has acquired.

5. It is proved by extensive medical experience and testimony, to be an efficient as well as an agreeable remedy in many cases of incipient dropsy, gravel, chronic gout, rheumatism, flatulence, &c. concretion in the kidney and bladder, dyspepsia, fever and ague, general debility, sluggish circulation of the blood, deficient assimilation of food and exhausted vital energy.

6. It is a most grateful and restorative cordial, and when used as directed, never inflames the system or induces fever, but tends rather to subdue the morbid faculty, by creating a dislike to the ill effects of bad water, which is in swampy or limestone districts. All of these enumerated qualities have no rival in any market in the world. Since the introduction of this celebrated medicinal beverage into the United States, a number of Liquor Houses have commenced counterfeiting it. The time is only sold in quart and pint bottles, handsomely wrapped in yellow paper, with my name on the bottle, and label. I would advise those who use it medicinally to purchase by bottle, as Bars and Hotels frequently sell bottles with common gin and sell for the genuine. For sale by all respectable Druggists in the United States.

UDOLPHO WOLFE, Sole Manufacturer and Importer, 18, 20 and 22 Beaver-st., New York.

The word "Schnapp" belongs to the word "Schnapp," all others are counterfeit.


To Merchants and Physicians *Allantia Drug Store*.

The Subscriber having chased the whole interest above establishment, now fully offers to the Merchants of Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee, a large and well selected assortment of *Pure Drugs*, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Dry Stuffs, Glass, Surgical and Dental Apparatus, Medicinal Liquors, Fancy Goods, &c. *Soups, Colognes*, &c. Extracts, at wholesale or retail, and can be purchased in any city South.

We invite persons visiting Atlanta to call and see—we charge nothing showing, and would be glad to our Goods to all.

H. A. RAMSAY, Atlanta, Ga. March 20—6m.

*Dahlonega Signal, Cherokee, Cedar Town Republican, Rome (Ala.) Republican, Dalton Southern, West Point Grange Reporter, Newnan Phila. Ledger, for six months, and forward acc-

Wholesale.
MERCHANTS visiting Augusta
 are requested to call and exam-
 ine our *Large and Well Selected*
STOCK OF

HATS, CAPS,
AND
ON NETS,
 Which I offer as low as be
 bought in: Charleston or New-York,
 with the addition of Freight.
 If you do not believe it, call and
 see, as I take pleasure in showing
 my Goods.
WM. N. NICHOLS,
 SUCCESSOR TO
J. Taylor, Jr. & Co.
Opposite Wright, Nichols & Co.
 Augusta, Ga., April 11, 1854.—1y.

JOHN H. WRIGHT,
Attorney at Law,
AND
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,
JACKSONVILLE, ALA.
WILL promptly attend to all business entrusted to him, in this, and adjoining counties.
March 7, 1854.—1y.

W. B. MARTIN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
AND
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,
JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA.

MORGAN, MARTIN & FORNEY
PRACTICE in copartnership in the several Courts of Benton county.
OFFICE AT JACKSONVILLE, ALA.
WM. H. FORNEY resides at Jacksonville, and can be consulted at all times on the business of the firm.—He will also attend the Circuit Courts of DeKalb and of the Counties adjoining to Benton.
March 14, 1854.—1y.

JOHN L. THOMASON, THOMAS HAYDEN
THOMASON & HAYDEN,
Attorneys at Law,
AND
Solicitors in Chancery,
ASHVILLE, ALA.

WILL pay strict attention to all business entrusted to their care in the counties of Jefferson, Blount, Shelby, M'Henry, DeKalb, Cherokee, Benton and St. Clair, and in the Supreme Court of the State.
Jan. 10, '54.

DIRECT IMPORTATION.
Myatt, McBurney & Co.
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in
Foreign and Domestic
DRY GOODS,
87, HAYNE ST.
CHARLESTON, S. C.
August 15, 1854.

Turnley, Davis & Ramsey,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
AND
Solicitors in Chancery.

WILL attend, promptly to all business committed to their charge in the counties of Benton, Cherokee, DeKalb, St. Clair, Talladega and Randolph.
ADDRESS
M. J. TURNLEY, Jacksonville, Ala.,
J. W. RAMSEY, Centre, Ala.
April 11, 1854.—1y.

COSGROVE & BRENNAN
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Foreign and Domestic
DRY GOODS,
Near the Mansion House, Formerly Keers and Lope's, Broad Street, Augusta, Ga.
Goods sold 10 per cent under Charleston prices for cash.
April 11, 1854.—1y.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
HAYLAND, HARRAL & RISLEY
NO. 80 MAIN LANE,
NEW YORK.

J. C. HAYLAND, H. W. RISLEY,
JAMES HARRAL, WM. K. KITCHEN.

HAYLAND, HARRAL & CO.,
NO. 25 HAYNE STREET,
CHARLESTON, S. C.

HAYLAND, HARRAL & RISLEY,
W. STEVENSON, R. L. HARRAL,
W. E. KITCHEN.

HAYLAND, RISLEY & CO.,
NO. 274 BROAD STREET,
AUGUSTA, GA.

HAYLAND, HARRAL & RISLEY,
WM. K. KITCHEN, T. W. CHICHESTER
April 11, '54.—1y.

BONES & BROWN,
Successors to J. and S. Bones and Co.
DIRECT IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Foreign & Domestic Hardware,
Cutlery, Guns, &c.

Augusta, Ga.
April 11, 1854.—1y.

L. HANCOCK & CO.,
DEALER IN
STOVES & GRATES,
Plain and Japanned Tin Ware,
Britannia, Wood, Willow and
Hollow Wares, Lifting Pumps,
Lead and Block Tin Pipes,
Tin Plates, Sheet Iron,
Wire, &c., &c.,
—AND MANUFACTURERS OF—
TIN, COPPER, LEAD AND
SHEET IRON WARE.
METALLIC ROOFING
Done in the most approved manner with Despatch.
The trade supplied with Tin Ware, at wholesale upon the lowest terms.
210 Broad Street, a few doors below P. O. Corner.
AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.
April 11, '54.—1y.

B. T. POPE,
Attorney at Law,
ASHVILLE, ALA.

A. FREDERICK,
Manufacturer and Wholesale & Retail Dealer in
CONFECTIONARY:
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
Broad Street, Opposite the
"AUGUSTA HOTEL,"
AUGUSTA, GA.

Also, Dealer in Foreign and Domestic FRUITS, PRESERVES, PICKLES, WINES, PORTER, CORDIALS, SEAGANS, &c.
Orders from the Country promptly attended to.
April 11, '54.—1y.

BENJ. A. BROOKS,
Attorney at Law
AND
Solicitor in Chancery.

WILL attend promptly to all business committed to him in the courts of Benton and the adjacent counties. Office, north-east corner of the Court House, Jacksonville, Ala.
Dec. 3, 852.—y.

GREAT SOUTHERN REMEDY.
JACOB'S CORDIAL
FOR ALL
BOWEL DISEASES
(CHOLERA MORBUS, BILIOUS COLIC, CHOLERA INFANTUM)

ALSO, ADMIRABLY ADAPTED TO MANY DISEASES OF FEMALES, MORE ESPECIALLY PAINFUL MENSTRUATION.
The Virtues of Jacob's Cordial are too well known to require Encomiums.
1st. It cures the worst cases of Diarrhea.
2d. It cures the worst forms of Dysentery.
3d. It cures Cholera or Mexican Diarrhea.
4th. It relieves the severest Colic.
5th. It cures Cholera Morbus.
6th. It cures Cholera Infantum.
7th. It cures Pains of Menstruation.
8th. It Relieves Pains in Back and Loins.
9th. It counteracts Nervousness and despondency.
10th. It restores Irregularities.
11th. It dispels gloomy and hysterical Feelings.
12th. It is an admirable Tonic.

A few short Extracts from Letters, Testimonials, &c.
"I have used Jacob's Cordial in my family, and have found it most efficient, and in my treatment, a valuable remedy."
"It gives me pleasure in being able to recommend Jacob's Cordial—my own personal experience, and the experience of my neighbors and friends around me, is a sufficient guarantee for me to believe it to be all that it reports to be, viz. a SOVEREIGN REMEDY."
Wm. H. Underwood, Judge of the Superior Court, Cherokee Circuit.
"I take great pleasure in recommending this invaluable medicine to all afflicted with bowels, for which I believe it to be a sovereign remedy—decidedly superior to any thing else."
A. A. Goulding, Deputy G. M. of the Grand Lodge of Georgia.
"I have used Jacob's Cordial in my family, and this, with all I hear about it as a remedy by those who have tried it, induces me to believe that it stands at the head of every preparation of this kind and I would recommend its use in the disease for which it is compounded."
Miles G. Dobbin, Cashier of the Bank of the State of Georgia, Griffin.
"If there is any credibility in human testimony, Jacob's Cordial must stand preeminent above all other preparations for the cure of Bowel Diseases. From the mass of testimony in its favor, coming in from all quarters, it must be very far in advance, as a curative agent, of most if not all other 'paleont' preparations." A. Fleming, Cashier of the Marine and Fire Insurance Bank, Griffin.
"This efficient remedy is traveling into celebrity as fast as Bonaparte pushed his columns into Russia, and gaining commendation wherever tried." Georgia "Jeffersonian," May 19th, 1854.
For sale by HENDRICK & NISBET, and by the principal Merchants and Druggists in the State.

For Sale by
J. B. Hays & Co., White Plains, Caver & Gunnels, Belling Spring, Williams & Smith, R. M. Dickson, Alexandria; A. W. Kirby, J. F. Dailey, J. P. Davis, J. M. Davis, Asheville, W. C. Center, W. E. Eury & Co., Gadsden; J. S. Camp & Co., Turkey Town; James Montgomery, Spring Garden; Lane & Harris, Cedar Bluff; Porter & Bates, Gainesville; J. R. and J. M. Hoge, Lebanon; J. S. and S. J. Bernard, Van Buren; Brown and Phillips, Haverhill.
GENERAL DEPOTS—Haviland, Harral & Risley, N. Y., J. Wright & Co. N. Orleans

WM. W. BLISS & CO.,
Proprietors, Savannah, Ga.

W. Hays & Co., White Plains, Caver & Gunnels, Belling Spring, Williams & Smith, R. M. Dickson, Alexandria; A. W. Kirby, J. F. Dailey, J. P. Davis, J. M. Davis, Asheville, W. C. Center, W. E. Eury & Co., Gadsden; J. S. Camp & Co., Turkey Town; James Montgomery, Spring Garden; Lane & Harris, Cedar Bluff; Porter & Bates, Gainesville; J. R. and J. M. Hoge, Lebanon; J. S. and S. J. Bernard, Van Buren; Brown and Phillips, Haverhill.
GENERAL DEPOTS—Haviland, Harral & Risley, N. Y., J. Wright & Co. N. Orleans

REOPENING
OF THE NEW YORK
CHEAP STORE.

The firm of Joel Adler & Co. composed of Joel Adler and Joseph Kahn, return thanks to their friends and customers for the very liberal patronage heretofore received, and inform them that the concern will in future be conducted by JOSEPH KAHN who is now receiving and opening, at the old stand, on the south-west corner of the public square in the Town of Jacksonville, a large & splendid stock of

New Goods.
Just purchased in the eastern cities, consisting of Staple and Fancy
DRY GOODS
Of every shade, color and quality.

READY MADE CLOTHING,
Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes. Jewelry, Watches, Guns and Pistols.
Also a choice stock of LADIES DRESS GOODS, and the most of articles usually kept by southern merchants. He has selected his Goods with great care, and can sell them cheaper than they have ever been sold in the State. His motto is "small profits and large sales." particular attention is called to his Stock of Ready Made Clothing for men and boys.

Call early, he will take pleasure in showing his Goods.
JOSEPH KAHN.
Jacksonville, Sep. 10, 1854.

F. A. Holman & Co.,
DIRECT IMPORTERS OF
Crockery China & Glass ware
Will fill all bills at Charleston prices.
April 11, 1854.

THE LAMPLIGHTER.
65,000 PUBLISHED!
THE MOST CHARMING OF AMERICAN ROMANCES.
JOHN P. JEWETT & CO.,
PUBLISHERS, BOSTON.

PIANO FORTES.
The subscriber would respectfully call the attention of their friends and the public, to their assortment of Rosewood and Mahogany PIANO FORTES, from the well known and justly celebrated Manufacturers of Bacon & Paves, A. H. Gale & Co., and Dubois & Subary, New York, which are warranted in every respect to be at least fully equal to any instruments manufactured in this country or Europe.

The subscriber would also state that the instruments now on hand are of the latest patrons and fashions, and fresh from the manufacturing. For sale at very low prices for cash or city acceptance at GEORGE A. GATES & CO'S. Piano, Book and Music Depot, Broad St., Augusta, Georgia.
April 11, '54.—1y.

Planter's Hotel,
J. M. SIMPSON
PROPRIETOR,
BROAD STREET
AUGUSTA, GA.

HUGH MONTGOMERY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW & SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.
OFFICE located in Oxford, Benton County, Ala. will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to his management.
May 3, 1852.—1y.

CHERRY SALES.
THE subscribers are now receiving direct from manufacturers, both North and South, the largest and best assortment of Combs, Buttons, Pins, Needles, Razors, Scissors, Knives, Thimbles, &c., &c., Together with an elegant stock of
Suspenders, Purses,
Rings, Watches, Port-Monies, Gold and Silver Pencils and Pens, Spectacles, &c., &c.
Also,
Looking Glasses and Mirrors, of every style and pattern, together with a full and cheap stock of
School and Miscellaneous
BOOKS

PAPER, INK, &c.
Owing to the great scarcity of money in the country, the subscribers are determined to sell goods this season lower than any house in Charleston or Augusta.

Merchants from the country will please call and examine for themselves.
DUNHAM & BLEAKLEY,
AUGUSTA, C. O.
April 11, '54.—y.

THE subscribers have lately received the WATKINS, and purchased his interest, would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he will continue the Warehouse and Commission Business, and by strict attention to the interests of all who may favor him with their patronage, he hopes to merit and secure a liberal share of patronage.

The rates of Storage for Cotton will continue at 25 CENTS per BALE, for the season.
Particular attention given to the sale of Cotton and the purchase of goods. I shall at all times be prepared to advance Bagging, Rope, &c. to planters.
R. C. CLARK.
P. S. Having sold my interest in the Ware-House to Mr. R. C. CLARK, I take this occasion to recommend him favorably to the consideration of the public, as being every way worthy of their patronage.
TILMAN LEAK.
Oct. 31, '54.—6m.

W. L. BROWN,
AND
COMMISSION BUSINESS,
In Wetumpka.
The subscriber has lately received the WATKINS, and purchased his interest, would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he will continue the Warehouse and Commission Business, and by strict attention to the interests of all who may favor him with their patronage, he hopes to merit and secure a liberal share of patronage.

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TILMAN LEAK.
Oct. 31, '54.—6m.

COLLEGIATE
Cherokee Institute.
The second term, of the above Institution will commence on the 1st Monday in September, 1854. A spacious new hall, capable of seating 200 pupils, will be ready, and also ample rooms for classes, and for the musical and primary departments.

The undersigned, Principal, induced by the agreement of a number of citizens of this city, (to be) to enter and keep in the Institute 50 pupils for the term of two years, each promising to enter and pay for the number of pupils annexed to his name, has undertaken to found here upon its own premises and at his own expense, an institution worthy of the noble cause of Female Education. This must afford the most ample assurance of his determination to make the Institute eminently worthy of the public confidence and patronage. To this may be added an experience of 20 years, eminently successful, by which he has achieved a reputation in this arduous and responsible field of labor, not to be overthrown by the breath of the slanderer.

Every branch appropriate to the most accomplished female education will be here taught, in the most thorough manner, by experienced and able instructors, upon terms moderate and liberal. In the so called female Colleges, there is no such thoroughness of instruction as in S. FOCUNE, Principal, and Instructor in the Greek & Latin Classics, Mathematics, Logic, Moral and Intellectual Philosophy, History and Rhetoric.

Mrs. C. E. CALDWELL, Instructress in E. Grammar, Arithmetic, Freshman and Sophomore Classes, Geography, N. Philosophy, &c.

Mr. F. DELANEY, Instructor in the French Language, Drawing, and Botany, &c.

Mr. B. F. BARCLAY, Instructor in Music—Vocal and Instrumental—on the Organ, Piano, Harp, Guitar, or other instrument.

Terms.
To those who board in the family of the undersigned, the entire expense for Boarding and Tuition in any of the branches taught in the Institute, without exception, and inclusive of washing, fuel and lights, will be \$25.00 for the school year—or \$1.50 for the Spring term of six months, and \$1.00 for the Fall term of four months. Board for each family can be had at \$10.00 per month. Tuition in the College, at \$10.00 per year. French \$20.00; Drawing \$20.00. No extra fee for the Greek and Latin as most other institutions. Music \$30.00 for the Spring term and \$20.00 for the Fall term. In the primary department the charges will be \$2.00 for the Spring and \$1.00 for the Fall term.

S. FOCUNE,
Reference is respectfully made to Dr. H. V. M. Miller, and Judges Underwood and Lumpkin of this city. Wm. F. Clark, Esq. of Cedar Town. Pub. Co. M. R. Right, Esq. of Cherokee Co. Ala.
Aug. 29—1y.

Mexican Mustang Liniment.
HAVE you Rheumatic Pains and Stiffened Joints or Gouty limbs? Have you old sores which years of pain have made you sick of life and wish to die? Have you some throat with itching head and painful breast? Have you Piles to torment all your daily walks, or Corns you think incurable? USE THE MUSTANG LINIMENT. It acts like magic on them all, soothing their misery, and making cripples all rejoice. It also cures your horse of lameness, galls or wounds, making the dumb beast to rejoice at sight of Mustang Liniment.
For sale by
HENDRICK & NISBET.
April 18, 1854.

Money Wanted.
All persons indebted to me, either by note or Book account are hereby called on to make payment without delay, as I am obliged to make collections. Come soon and save costs.
R. M. DICKSON.
Alexandria Ala, Jan. 15, 1855.

NEW STAGE LINE
FROM
Guntersville to Jacksonville.
A Tri-weekly line of four horse fast Coaches, will be now running and permanently established, between Jacksonville and Guntersville, Ala., forming a direct connection with the Tennessee river and the daily line of Stages from Rome, Ga., via Talladega to Montgomery, Ala.

There is also a line of four horse coaches from Talladega to the head of the Alabama and Tennessee river Railroad, above Montevallo. Guntersville is situated half way between Decatur (the head of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad) and Bridgeport, (the crossing of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad) it being only sixty miles, or six hours run on this Mail Steamers which pass daily to either of the above points. Whiteburg (the Huntsville landing) is only 40 miles by the river, and a splendid line of four horse coaches over a McAdams road runs from Nashville, West Tennessee, North Mississippi, and all portions of North Alabama to Jacksonville and Talladega. Moving easy, Solid and Mobile, will find it to their interest to travel this route, as it is "cheap, safe, swift and comfortable."

The above line is stocked with good coaches and teams, with accommodating drivers; it runs over the natural road to Talladega and Selma, and a splendid plank road from Talladega to Montgomery. No labor or expense shall be spared on our line to render travelers comfortable. Passengers to Montgomery, Selma and Mobile, will find this route 24 hours quicker, and from eight to ten dollars cheaper than any other route. Arrangements are such that passengers can have eight hours sleep in Jacksonville, and from 5 P. M. to 2 A. M. in Talladega, making almost the entire route in daylight. Leave Guntersville Tuesdays, Thursdays and Sundays, at 6 o'clock A. M., and arrive at Jacksonville same days, at 1 P. M. Leave Jacksonville Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 6 o'clock A. M., arrive at Guntersville same days at 1 P. M.

For more particulars apply to
Wm. T. BROOKS, Proprietor,
Guntersville, Ala. Dec. 20, 1854.—1y.

Whatley & Ellis,
HAVE associated themselves in the Practice of the Law.
Office Row, No. 5, Jacksonville, Alabama.

C. C. Porter
Resident Surgeon Dentist,
Jacksonville, Ala.,

Augusta Seed Store.
BROAD STREET,
(Nearly Opposite the United States and Globe Hotels).
AUGUSTA, GA.
THE subscriber keeps on hand a FULL supply, and is constantly receiving, Large and Fresh additions of
GARDEN, FIELD & FLOWER SEED
all of which will be warranted in every respect, to which he invites the attention of the public at large. The usual deduction made to country merchants. Catalogues furnished gratis, when applied for.
N. B.—Among the field seeds can be found, White and Red Clover, Lucerne or French Clover, Blue Grass, do. Heards and Timothy, Oats, Orange, Mangle Wurtzel or Field Beet, Millet, &c. &c.
J. H. SERVICE.
April 11, 1854.—1y.

LAW NOTICE.
SAMUEL H. LUKENS,
Attorney at Law & Solicitor in Chancery.
Will practice Law in Benton & adjoining Counties, and also in the Supreme Court of the State of Ala. All business entrusted to his care will receive prompt attention.
Office, corner room in the Selma and Tennessee Hotel, Oxford, Benton Co. Ala.
Feb. 6, '55.

NOTICE.
Dr. D. A. Self, Resident Dentist.
Tenders his services to the citizens of Benton and Talladega Counties and the public generally, as a practicing Dentist. Residence Eastaboga, Benton County, Ala. All females waited on at their residence on shortest notice.
April 25 1854. tf.

Morrisville Manufacturing Co.
The subscribers would respectfully announce to the citizens of Benton and the surrounding counties, that they are now manufacturing
WAGGONS of all sizes.
From two to six horse, with or without bodies, also BUGGYS of various patterns and newest and most fashionable styles; also ROCKAWAYS & ROCKAWAY BUGGYS, both square and fancy bodies, for one or two horses, all put up in fancy style, and of the best material, by experienced and faithful workmen, the most of which we warrant for twelve months.

All Carriage Repairing done in the neatest style and at short notice.

Second-Hand Carriages and Buggys frequently on hand for sale at reduced prices. Old Carriages will be taken at their value, in payment for new work.

We are also manufacturing
THRESHING MACHINES,
both Spike & Windmill-blade, with and without lining. Also grain FANS of the best quality in use. Gearing for Field and Gin houses; *Doors, Tables, Wardrobes, &c.* any of which will be furnished on the most reasonable terms for cash or on time to punctual customers. Good wheat, corn, fodder, pork and bacon, will also be taken in payment for work, any of which we will be glad to furnish to our friends and customers. And we are fully satisfied that we can make it to their interest to purchase from us, for the following reasons:

1st. Because we work none but the very best materials, by the best workmen, which secure neat, substantial and durable work.

2nd. We are citizens of the country and expect to remain so, consequently are easier paid and can give more indulgence than northern men.

3rd. Because, should any of our work, by accident or mistake prove unsound, we are here to make it good.

4th. Because all the money paid to us is retained in the country, and paid out again to our own people, instead of being sent to the north to fatten already wealthy capitalists.

MORRIS, HICKS & CO.,
E. G. MORRIS,
J. H. LOVE,
July 25, 1854.—1y.

Morrisville Flouring Mills.
COME AND TRY US.
THE subscriber would inform his friends and customers, and the public generally that he has thoroughly repaired and greatly improved his mill which will enable him to do more grinding, make better flour and more of it than usual. And feel confident that he can now give the fullest satisfaction to any customer who will give him a fair trial.

The Mill is under the superintendence of Mr. Isaac G. Morris, who is well known to be an experienced miller, and an economical and business man, and will keep none but the best and most faithful hands.

I would say to my old customers that I feel thankful for past favors and would be glad to see them again and think I can send them home well pleased and paid for their trouble and time, with good news for their family, and neighbors, a lot and camp house will be found at the mill for persons that come to stay all night.

The best price paid for good wheat.
Morrisville, July 18, 1854.
E. G. MORRIS.

LOOK AT THIS.
S. V. & F. M. POOL.
WOULD ask leave to inform the citizens of Oxford and vicinity, that they are receiving and opening their
Fall & Winter STOCK OF
GOODS
Which will be found to comprise almost all articles of
MERCHANDISE.
Which have been carefully selected by one of the firm with an eye single to the wants of the country. To attempt an enumeration of the various articles would be vanity; but in calling attention to our stock we would say, in beauty and elegance, it is unsurpassed; in variety and style, but few to equal. Notwithstanding our stock is small we will have enough for all.—Come then, the old, the young, the gay, and if there should be one whose wants are unsupplied, from that one we solicit a call. Notwithstanding our goods were bought south of the Mason and Dixon line, we flatter ourselves that we can sell as low as any one—at any rate, we will work for as short profits, and we fully believe that it would be beneficial for all to give us a call, and look at our goods, at least before purchasing elsewhere. The subscribers having just commenced business at Oxford, are determined to establish themselves by keeping good goods and selling them low. In soliciting the patronage of the country, we feel confident that we will be able to give full satisfaction to all who may favor us with their trade. For we can offer such inducements as will not fail to please the most fastidious. It being our desire that Oxford shall become a market for the farmer and the emporium of fashion, we will offer inducements to all who may call on us, and to convince you, all we ask is a fair trial—we will risk the rest.

S. V. & F. M. POOL.
Oxford, Ala. Dec. 19, 1854.—3m.

JACKSONVILLE
Male Academy.
The undersigned will RE-OPEN his school for the instruction of young men and boys on Monday the 7th of January 1855. He trusts that the success which has attended his labors in the schools of this community during the past seven years, will be a sufficient guarantee that the school will be conducted in such a manner as to merit the educational wants of those committed to his charge. The educational year will be divided into two sessions of TWENTY ONE weeks each, at the following rates of TUITION.
Orthography, Reading and Mental Arithmetic, 30 00
English Grammar, Geography and History, 12 50
Philosophy, Chemistry, History Rhetoric, 15 00
Logic &c., 20 00
Languages and Mathematics, 20 00
Persons at a distance who may desire to give their children a work on any one of the above branches, or a course of preparation for college, can obtain boarding in good families at moderate rates.
An extra fee will be made for absence, except in cases of protracted illness.

J. H. CALDWELL,
January 21 1855.

Worship the Teachers of the Jacksonville Male Academy, who will place at the disposal of the scholars the following list of names of graduates, who are now engaged in the various branches of Science, Literature and Art, and are prepared to prepare young men to enter the most respectable Colleges, or to commence the study of the learned professions, therefore the Academy has determined upon the use of the following list of names, which will be published in the following manner:

J. H. CALDWELL,
J. E. DUBOIS, M. D., Prof. of Philosophy and Pathological Anatomy.
J. J. Robertson, M. D., Prof. of Clinical and Medical Jurisprudence.
J. G. Westmoreland, M. D., Prof. Materia Medica and Therapeutics.
An abundant supply of Medical dissections (subjects preserved in spirits of wine) will be provided. The services of a competent Demonstrator of Anatomy will be procured before the opening of the session. The fees for the course amount to \$165. Matriculation (payable once only) \$5. Dissection ticket, (obligatory once only) \$10. Graduation fee, \$25. Good board, to be had in the city for \$3 per week. Further information address
J. G. WESTMORELAND, Dec. 22, Atlanta, Jan. 15, 1855. No. 22.

ALFRED BAKER, T. D. CASTLE
BAKER & CASTLE
GROCERY AND COMMISSION
MERCHANTS
AUGUSTA, GA.

Will attend promptly to the sale of Cotton, Corn, Wheat, Bacon, Lard, &c., consigned to their care. Advertisers if required made on due in Store.

Notice.
I will attend at the Court House, each precinct at the times and mentioned below for the purpose of assessing the Tax for the year 1855.
Rabbin Town, 1st Mon.
White Plains, 10, Tues.
Togues & Roads, 12, Thurs.
Sugar Hill, 14, Fri.
Pine Grove, 15, Sat.
Pounds Store, 16, Mon.
Backus Store, 17, Tues.
Musculine, 18, Wed.
Carmichael's, 18, Thurs.
Berdens, 20, Fri.
Ladiga, 9, Sat.

E. Allens, 8, Mon.
Oak Hill, 7, Tues.
Olateche, 6, Wed.
Alexandria, 2, Thurs.
Polkville, 5, Fri.
Sulpher Springs, 21, Sat.
Maddox Beat, 4, Mon.
Oxford, 12, Tues.
Taylors old place, 8, Wed.

R. W. DRAPER T. C. B.
This March 4th 1855.

As it will greatly facilitate business as Census Taker, I also attend at the times and places above named, for the purpose of taking the Census of Benton County.
Wm. P. AMERIN
March 6th 1855.

DISSOLUTION
The partnership heretofore existing in the cabinet-making business between John H. Crawford, Jas. G. Dailey, has been dissolved by mutual consent.
JOHN H. CRAWFORD
Returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public for patronage and favors bestowed, and respectfully informs them that he continues to carry on the
Cabinet Making Business
in all its branches, at the place, south of the square and side of main street. All kinds of work kept constantly on hand, or executed promptly to order.

He has now on hand and for sale low, the following articles: Bureaus, Sideboards, Bedsteads, Tables, &c., &c.
JOHN H. CRAWFORD
Jan. 9, 1855.—y.

To the Ladies.
ROBERT H. WYNNE is prepared to furnish the Ladies with Drafts or Ladies Guides, such instructions as will enable them to make their dresses correctly. He will also furnish with Dress Patterns, of the latest fashion and most improved Terms moderate—and upon request to give entire satisfaction to all may purchase, no charge made. He will call upon the ladies at their residences upon notice. Give me a call, Jan. 22 N. P. The TAILOR BUSINESS continued as at the same place.

Administrators Notice
LETTERS of Administration of the Estate of Wm. Elsten, dec'd, of Benton County, Ala., having been granted the undersigned by the Probate of Benton County, Ala., on the 26th of February, 1855; all persons in claims against said estate are hereby notified to present them, legally authenticated, within the time prescribed, or they will be barred; and all persons indebted to said estate are notified to make immediate payment.
JANE ELSTON, Adm'r.
NICHOLAS A. DAVIS, J. Feb. 6, 1855.—6t.

Atlanta Medical College
The first course of lectures in this institution will commence on Monday in May next, and continue until the following August, during the usual systematic course of study will be given, and Clinical instruction twice a week.
Faculty.
M. G. Slaughter, M. D., Prof. of Anatomy.
J. W. Jones, M. D., Prof. of the Principles and Practice of Medicine.
Jesse Barling, M. D., Prof. of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.
W. F. Westmoreland, M. D., Prof. Principles and Practice of Surgery.
J. E. Dubois, M. D., Prof. of Physiology and Pathological Anatomy.
J. J. Robertson, M. D., Prof. of Clinical and Medical Jurisprudence.
J. G. Westmoreland, M. D., Prof. Materia Medica and Therapeutics.
An abundant supply of Medical dissections (subjects preserved in spirits of wine) will be provided. The services of a competent Demonstrator of Anatomy will be procured before the opening of the session. The fees for the course amount to \$165. Matriculation (payable once only) \$5. Dissection ticket, (obligatory once only) \$10

File Jacksonville Republican

"THE PRINCIPLE OF LIBERTY IS ETERNAL VIGILANCE."

Vol. 19.—No. 12.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., TUESDAY MARCH 27, 1855.

Whole No. 955

CRAWFORD'S

Cottage Bedsteads.

Subscriber has on hand a large number, and is constantly engaged in manufacturing his

Improved Cottage Bedsteads.

These Bedsteads, for beauty, elegance and comfort, are unequalled by anything in the bedstead line, ever invented. They are warranted.

CHINESE-PROOF.

All who have tried them pronounce them the best and handsomest bedstead in use. Call and examine.

JOHN H. CRAWFORD.

N.B.—Bacon, Lard or Flour taken in exchange for bedsteads or other cabinet work.

February 13, 1855, if

MARTIN W. WHEELER,

Attorney at Law,

and

Solicitor in Chancery,

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

Will attend to all business

confided to him in Benton,

Oletho, and the adjoining coun-

ties.

April 4, 1854.

J. M. NEWBY, & Co.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Ready-Made

CLOTHING

Under the UNITED STATES HOTEL

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.

M. N. & Co. are receiving their Fall

and Winter STOCK OF CLOTH-

ING. Gentlemen can find at this

establishment every article necessary

for their wardrobe. Having paid strict

attention to the purchase and manufacture

of their goods, they can offer them at

the lowest prices.

Also, on hand, a very large lot of fine

Cotton and Linen Shirts, Drawers, Suits,

Suspenders, Socks, Gloves, Handkerchiefs,

Shirt Collars, Stocks, Scarves, and all

Under Shirts and Drawers, &c.

With their weekly receipt of all the

new styles of goods from New York,

they can offer their customers advantages

which they have not elsewhere enjoyed.

Before purchasing elsewhere, call and

examine.

April 11, 1854.—y.

Administrators Notice.

THE undersigned, Administrators of the

estate of Nancy Miller, deceased, notice is

hereby given to all persons having

claims against said estate, to present

them legally authenticated within the

time prescribed by law, or they will be

barred; and all persons indebted to said

estate are requested to make immediate

payment.

A. H. BROWN, Adm.

Feb. 27, 1855.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to me, either in

cash or in kind, are hereby notified that

S. P. Hudson, who is my legal agent, is

now in the city of Jacksonville, Ala., and

the notes of the firm of J. A. McCampbell

and Co. will be paid there—of

which will be paid on unless immediately

paid. Also, the notes and receipts

of the firm of Woods & McCampbell

will be found in the hands of A. Woods

and money waiting today, therefore I

hope all indebted to me in any way, will

come in and pay me as they may.

J. A. McCAMPBELL.

Dec. 12, 1854.—if.

To Miners and Farmers.

Duer, Hicks, and Dyer, Dues of the

Georgia Scientific Institute, inform the

mining and Agricultural community,

that they have established at Rome,

Flora county, Ga., a complete laboratory

for the chemical examination and

analysis of all kinds of metallic sub-

stances, earths, fertilizers, &c. The

fees are as follows:

For testing of any one mineral, \$5

For an analysis (quantitative)

of the same, 10

For each ingredient in a com-

positioned substance, 10

For analysis or assay of gold,

tin or silver, 20

For all other operations not above

specified, moderate rates.

All specimens to be sent free of ex-

pense to J. W. Hicks & Co's Drug

Store, Rome, with name of locality, speci-

mens of accompanying rocks, depth

from which extracted, and weighing if

possible at least one quarter of a pound.

The preparation of fine Medicines, of

pure Chemicals, &c. will also be attend-

ed to.

N. B. The fee will always be ex-

pected previous to the report being made.

Feb. 20, 1855.—2m.

Jacksonville Female Academy.

The 7th session of the Jack-

sonville Female Academy will

commence on Monday the 19th

day of February next, under the

superintendence of Miss F. P. Noun-

er, assisted by Miss M. E. Grant.

Pupils should commence promptly

with the first day of the session, as it

will be disadvantageous to themselves and

a great convenience to the Teachers in

the arrangement of classes.

The Trustees indulge the hope that

the deservedly popular institution will

be generally patronized by the public.

C. J. CLARK, Secy.

Feb. 18 1855.

EDITED, PRINTED, AND PUBLISHED BY

J. F. GIANT.

At \$2 a year in advance, or \$3 at the

end of the year.

A failure to give notice of a wish to

discontinue will be considered an en-

gagement for the next.

No paper discontinued until all ar-

rearages are paid.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

One dollar per square of 12 lines or

less for the first insertion, and fifty cents

per square for each continuance.

Personal advertisements double the

foregoing rates.

Announcement of Candidates \$3.

Circulars of Candidates 50 cents per

square.

M. P. Stewart,

Warehouse and Commission Merchant,

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.

CONTINUES THE BUSINESS

in all its branches, in the

extensive

Fire-Proof Warehouse,

on Jackson street, near the Globe Ho-

tel.

Having ample facilities for business,

and a disposition to extend every accom-

modation to his customers, he pledges

his strict personal attention to the in-

terests of all those who may favor him with

patronage.

Orders for the FAMILY SUPPLIES,

BACONING, &c., promptly and carefully

filled, at the lowest market prices.

October 17, 1854.

Fire-Proof Warehouse.

On Jackson street, near the Globe Ho-

tel.

Having ample facilities for business,

and a disposition to extend every accom-

modation to his customers, he pledges

his strict personal attention to the in-

terests of all those who may favor him with

patronage.

Orders for the FAMILY SUPPLIES,

BACONING, &c., promptly and carefully

filled, at the lowest market prices.

October 17, 1854.

United States Mail Line.

NEW YORK AND CHARLESTON

STEAM PACKETS.

S. M. WEEKLY.

NASHVILLE, M. B. B. B.

5th Nov. 1854. Commencer.

MALDEN, W. B. B. B.

2nd Nov. 1854. Commencer.

JAMES M. B. B. B.

2nd Nov. 1854. Commencer.

SOUTHERNER, T. D. B. B.

2nd Nov. 1854. Commencer.

Large Advertisers, Wholesalers, &c.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Ready-Made

CLOTHING

Under the UNITED STATES HOTEL

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.

M. N. & Co. are receiving their Fall

and Winter STOCK OF CLOTH-

ING. Gentlemen can find at this

establishment every article necessary

for their wardrobe. Having paid strict

attention to the purchase and manufacture

of their goods, they can offer them at

POETRY.

DON'T RUN IN DEBT.

Don't run in debt—never mind, never

mind.

If thy clothes are faded and torn;

Fix 'em up, make them do; it is better

by far,

Than to have the heart weary and

worn.

Who'll love you the more for the set of

your hat,

Or the full or the tie of your shoe,

The shape of your vest, or your boots on

cravat,

If they know you're in debt for the

new.

There's no comfort, I tell you, in walk-

ing the street,

In fine clothes, if you know you're in

debt,

And feel that perchance you some trade-

man may meet.

Who will sneer—"they're not paid

for yet?"

Good friends! let me beg of you, don't

run in debt.

If the chairs and the sofas are old—

They will fit your back better than any

new set.

Unless they're paid for—in gold!

If the house is too small, draw the door

close tight.

Keep it warm with a hearty good will!

A big house will do for me, and mine of

warmer.

Will send to your warm heart a chill.

Don't run in debt—now, dear girls,

take a hint.

(If the fashions have changed since

last season.)

Old Nature is out in the very same that

and old nature we think has come

back again.

But just say to your friend that you can-

not run in

debt.

To spend time to keep up with the

fashion,

That your place is too tight and your

heart too tight,

To be troubled with such silly pas-

sion.

God's debt is to be paid for your friend.

Henry

Have the debt, father and son,

and

But unless they are paid for, be more

debt.

Time to pay for such silly hours,

If you have money to spare, let it be

paid.

Time to pay for such silly hours,

If you have money to spare, let it be

paid.

Time to pay for such silly hours,

If you have money to spare, let it be

paid.

Time to pay for such silly hours,

If you have money to spare, let it be

paid.

Time to pay for such silly hours,

If you have money to spare, let it be

paid.

Time to pay for such silly hours,

If you have money to spare, let it be

wise than frillsome to her proud spirit—

She shall never know the agony it cost

me to give her up. I will meet her brave-

ly—like a man.

So I went out and left him sitting

there, his love lying, like a shattered vase,

at his feet.

I found Miriam before her mirror,

arranging her hair. She turned her gleam-

ing face towards me as I entered, and it

was overflowing with love, hope and ex-

pectancy.

"Is it all cheerful and bright below

stairs?" she asked, quickly.

"Quite beaming," I replied.

"I am so glad," she continued, in a

joyous tone. "What a long journey he

will have, this freezing day! Oh! I am

so thankful that I am mistress of Ash-

burn—pride, beautiful Ashburn, that I

can offer him a resting place."

Her deep sleeping pride blazed out in

her dark oriental face, and flooded it with

glory. Alas! that pride which was to

cost such a great, noble love—such a

wealth of happiness.

I stood beside her, where I could see

her beauty in the mirror, as I have seen

the sun shine lying afar off on the hills.

Red, coral lips, dark, profound eyes,

rich, glowing cheeks, and waves of

TO THE PHYSICIANS OF ALABAMA,
WHO USE LIQUOR AS A MEDICINE,
OR AS A BEVERAGE.

Physicians who prescribe Alcoholic
liquors for medicinal purposes should
give preference to WOLFE'S Schenapp's
Aromatic Schnapps.

1. It is manufactured at Sebidam, in
Tolland, and exclusively in the factory
of the proprietor, by processes and from
materials elsewhere unemployed and un-
known.

2. It is proved, by the repeated anal-
yses of several eminent chemists, to be
entirely free from the pernicious fustil
which remains in every kind of liquor
distilled from grain, and which is the
cause of the nervous and visceral de-
rangements, serious congestion and mor-
bid desire for habitual and intemperate
drunkenness, which such liquors invari-
ably tend to superinduce.

3. It is proved by the same unerring
analyses, that the Juniper Gin is not flava-
red, and is exclusively in the factory
of the proprietor, by processes and from
materials elsewhere unemployed and un-
known.

4. It is chemically proved to be abso-
lutely pure in its rectification—a quali-
ty obtained by an entirely new process,
which no other Holland Gin in the
world has acquired.

5. It is proved by extensive medical
experience and testimony, to be an effi-
cient as well as an agreeable remedy in
all cases of impetuous dyspepsia, gravel,
rheumatism, rheumatism, flatulency, colic,
inflammation of the kidney and bladder,
fever and ague, general de-
bility, sluggish circulation of the blood,
and all affections of food and excreta.

6. It is a most grateful and restora-
tive cordial, and when used as directed,
never inflames the system or induces in-
temperance, but tends rather to subdue the
excessive activity, by creating a dislike to all
stimulating liquors. And it invariably cures
the ill effects of bad water, whether
in temperate or limestone districts. In
all these enumerated qualities it is
superior to any other medicinal liquor.

7. Since the introduction of this celebra-
ted medicinal beverage into the United
States, a number of Liquor Houses in
New York and other large cities have
commenced counterfeiting it. The gen-
erally sold in quart and pint bot-
tles, and are wrapped in yellow pa-
per, with my name on the bottle, cork
and label. I would advise those who
use it medicinally to purchase, by the
original bars and bottles frequently
sent by the proprietor.

8. Sole Manufacturer and Importer,
J. B. WOODWARD & WHITE,
8, 20 and 22 Beaver St., New York.

The word "Schnapps" belongs exclu-
sively to my article, all others are con-
sidered as counterfeits.

Dec. 12, 1854.

AGAIN.

WE meet here much more money
than last season. Some have pur-
chased, others have sold. All are ex-
pecting to pay a reasonable price for
the amount they owe us. Better at-
tend to this soon.

JOSEPH KAHN

Now receiving a fine and well
selected stock of
SPRING AND SUMMER
GOODS,

for Ladies and Gentlemen's wear.

THE LATEST STYLES &
FASHIONS.

According to the "hard times"
and scarcity of money, he has made
the prices on goods LOWER than
any other Merchant generally sug-
gested. Cheap, but he has the

Genuine,

and will prove it by all who may
give him a call.

J. & J. B. FORNEY

ARE now receiving one of the
largest and best assorted stocks of
SPRING & SUMMER
GOODS

ever before offered in this market.
embracing all of the latest and
most fashionable styles, and new-
est of the season, to which they
respectfully invite the attention of
their old friends and the public
generally.

Unusual inducements offered to
cash and first class prompt paying
buyers.

March 27, 1855.—44.

THE undersigned have all the com-
modities and instructions from the Pen-
sion Office, for applications for bounty land,
under the act of 21 March, 1855—and
all other acts for Military service.

Persons entitled to service or a longer period
of service, the applicant to 160 Acres,
and those who have received less than
100 to additional bounty, making, with
that already received 160 acres.

Persons entitled should apply at an
early day. Those who call on us shall
be promptly attended to.

Address J. R. RAMSEY & DAVIS,
Jacksonville, Ala.,
J. W. RAMSEY,
Centra, Ala.

Resident Physician,
Seville, Ala.,

H. G. FARRELL'S
Celebrated Arabian Liniment.

TRIUMPHANT OVER DISEASE.

This truly great medicine still goes on,
conquering disease, snatching many a
poor powerless victim from the grave.—
By its powerfully stimulating, penetrat-
ing and anodyne qualities, it restores
the use of limbs which have been pals-
ied for years; and by its singular power
of reproducing the synovial fluid or
joint water, it cures all diseases of the
joints with surprising rapidity. For
rheumatism, and affections of the spine
and spleen, it has proved itself a specific,
and for affections of the lungs, liver and
kidneys, it is a most valuable and pow-
erful auxiliary; also, for all diseases of
the glands, scrofula, goitre, or swelled
neck, etc., etc. And indeed for almost
any disease where an external applica-
tion is required, this medicine stands un-
paralleled. Sprains, bruises, cramps,
wounds, chilblains, burns, etc., are speed-
ily cured by it.

From the Hon. Peter Menard, one of
the oldest settlers in Illinois.

It gives me pleasure to add my testi-
mony to the virtues of your great medi-
cine. One of my blooded horses had a
swelling over the cap of the knee, about
the size of a hen's egg. Some said it
was a strain, and some that it was the
joint water from the knee, and could not
be cured. I tried all of order on it, and all
the liniments and ointments, and they
did no more good than water. I then
purchased one of my friends, tried H. G.
Farrell's Arabian Liniment, and I was
happy to find it made off after a few
days, and it finally cured the horse and
me entirely. I think it is decidedly the
greatest liniment for horses, as well as
human flesh, I ever knew.

To the Hon. Peter Menard, Ill., March
16th, 1854.

PALSY OR PARALYSIS.

Thomas Smith, of Mill Creek, Ind.,
writes: "I had been afflicted with the
palsy or paralysis of the face and
limbs, and was unable to move. I
tried all the best doctors, and all the medi-
cines, but could not get any relief. I
then purchased one of your friends,
tried H. G. Farrell's Arabian Liniment, and
it cured me entirely. I think it is
decidedly the greatest liniment for
palsy or paralysis, as well as for all
other diseases of the face and limbs."

To the Hon. Peter Menard, Ill., March
16th, 1854.

Look out for Counterfeits.

The public are cautioned against
counterfeits, which have been made
in appearance, which W. H. Farrell's
Arabian Liniment, the most dangerous
of all the counterfeits, because it
contains the name of Farrell, and may
be used with impunity, and the knowl-
edge that a counterfeiter is using it, and
that it is a dangerous and deadly
poison, is a great danger to the public.

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JOSEPH KAHN

Now receiving a fine and well
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SPRING AND SUMMER
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for Ladies and Gentlemen's wear.

THE LATEST STYLES &
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According to the "hard times"
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the prices on goods LOWER than
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Genuine,

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ARE now receiving one of the
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ever before offered in this market.
embracing all of the latest and
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est of the season, to which they
respectfully invite the attention of
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Unusual inducements offered to
cash and first class prompt paying
buyers.

March 27, 1855.—44.

THE undersigned have all the com-
modities and instructions from the Pen-
sion Office, for applications for bounty land,
under the act of 21 March, 1855—and
all other acts for Military service.

Persons entitled to service or a longer period
of service, the applicant to 160 Acres,
and those who have received less than
100 to additional bounty, making, with
that already received 160 acres.

Persons entitled should apply at an
early day. Those who call on us shall
be promptly attended to.

Address J. R. RAMSEY & DAVIS,
Jacksonville, Ala.,
J. W. RAMSEY,
Centra, Ala.

Sheriff Sales.

BY virtue of five executions issued
from the Circuit Court of
Benton County and to me directed,
two in favor of T. M. Horsey, &
Co., one in favor of Townsend,
Crane & Co., one in favor of Roos-
evelt, Hyde & Clark, and one in
favor of Harrel, Hare & Co., and
all against Joseph T. Humeccut,
and S. B. Ferguson—I will proceed
to sell, before the Court
House door in the Town of Jack-
sonville, Alabama on the first Mon-
day in April next, to the highest
bidder for cash, the following de-
scribed land, to-wit: The east half
of the southwest fourth of Section
23, Township 14, Range 11; also the
S. W. 1/4 S. W. 1/4 of Section 28,
Township 14, Range 11; north half
of southeast fourth of northeast
fourth of Section 30, Township 14,
Range 12; and northeast fourth of
northeast fourth of Section 22,
Township 14, Range 11; and west
half of northwest fourth of Section
29, Township 14, Range 12; and
S. W. 1/4 S. W. 1/4 of Section 20,
Township 14, Range 12, containing
175 acres, levied on as the property
of said Joseph T. Humeccut,
and S. B. Ferguson, to satisfy said
executions.

A. BROWN, Sheriff.
Feb. 27, 1855.

Also, at the same time and place,
BY virtue of two executions issued
from the Circuit Court of
Benton County and to me directed,
one in favor of Ferry and Abbot-
t, against Darling Knight, and one
in favor of the State of Alabama,
against Joseph Knight, I will
proceed to sell, before the highest
bidder for cash, the following de-
scribed land, to-wit:

The west half of the south east
1/4 of S. E. 1/4 Section 1, Township
14, Range 11, containing 20 acres,
levied on as the property of said
Joseph Knight, to satisfy said
executions.

A. BROWN, Sheriff.
Feb. 27, 1855.

To Merchants and Physicians.

Albin T. Perry, Sheriff.

THE undersigned, having pur-
chased, at the sale of the
above described land, the
following property, to-wit:

The west half of the south east
1/4 of S. E. 1/4 Section 1, Township
14, Range 11, containing 20 acres,
levied on as the property of said
Joseph Knight, to satisfy said
executions.

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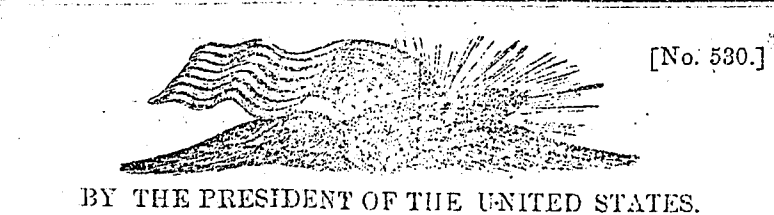
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14, Range 11, containing 20 acres,
levied on as the property of said
Joseph Knight, to satisfy said
executions.

A. BROWN, Sheriff.
Feb. 27, 1855.

To Merchants and Physicians.

Albin T. Perry, Sheriff.



BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

In pursuance of law, I, FRANKLIN PIERCE, President of the
United States of America, do hereby declare and make known that a
public sale will be held at the land office at Augusta, in the State of
Mississippi, commencing on Monday, the twenty-first day of May next,
for the disposal of all that portion of the sections and parts of sections
of land bearing odd numbers within six miles on each side of the line
of the Mobile and Ohio River railroad, in the States of ALABAMA
and MISSISSIPPI, subject to the double minimum price of two dollars and
fifty cents per acre, as provided by the act of 20th September, 1850,
and excepted from graduation as to price by the act of 4th August, 1854,
which were advertised to be offered for sale in Proclamation No. 492,
bearing date 23d May, 1853, but subsequently withdrawn until further
notice for the proposed railroad from Brandon to Montgomery, by Pub-
lic Notice No. 494, bearing date 19th August, 1853; and the same not
being subject to private entry at the date of said withdrawal, were con-
sequently not restored to market by General Notice No. 522, dated 5th
September, 1854, situated in the unmentioned townships, to wit:

North of the base line, and east of the Choctaw meridian.

Township four, of range thirteen.
Townships three, four, five, six, and seven, of range fourteen.
Townships three, four, five, six, and seven, of range fifteen.
Townships three, four, five, six, and seven, of range sixteen.
Townships three, four, five, six, and seven, of range seventeen.

South of the base line, and east of the Choctaw meridian.

Townships three, four, five, six, and seven, of range twelve.
Townships three, four, five, six, and seven, of range thirteen.
Townships three, four, five, six, and seven, of range fourteen.
Townships three, four, five, six, and seven, of range fifteen.
Townships three, four, five, six, and seven, of range sixteen.
Townships three, four, five, six, and seven, of range seventeen.

South of the base line, and east of the Choctaw meridian.

Townships three, four, five, six, and seven, of range twelve.
Townships three, four, five, six, and seven, of range thirteen.
Townships three, four, five, six, and seven, of range fourteen.
Townships three, four, five, six, and seven, of range fifteen.
Townships three, four, five, six, and seven, of range sixteen.
Townships three, four, five, six, and seven, of range seventeen.

South of the base line, and east of the Choctaw meridian.

Townships three, four, five, six, and seven, of range twelve.
Townships three, four, five, six, and seven, of range thirteen.
Townships three, four, five, six, and seven, of range fourteen.
Townships three, four, five, six, and seven, of range fifteen.
Townships three, four, five, six, and seven, of range sixteen.
Townships three, four, five, six, and seven, of range seventeen.

South of the base line, and east of the Choctaw meridian.

Townships three, four, five, six, and seven, of range twelve.
Townships three, four, five, six, and seven, of range thirteen.
Townships three, four, five, six, and seven, of range fourteen.
Townships three, four, five, six, and seven, of range fifteen.
Townships three, four, five, six, and seven, of range sixteen.
Townships three, four, five, six, and seven, of range seventeen.

South of the base line, and east of the Choctaw meridian.

Townships three, four, five, six, and seven, of range twelve.
Townships three, four, five, six, and seven, of range thirteen.
Townships three, four, five, six, and seven, of range fourteen.
Townships three, four, five, six, and seven, of range fifteen.
Townships three, four, five, six, and seven, of range sixteen.
Townships three, four, five, six, and seven, of range seventeen.

South of the base line, and east of the Choctaw meridian.

Townships three, four, five, six, and seven, of range twelve.
Townships three, four, five, six, and seven, of range thirteen.
Townships three, four, five, six, and seven, of range fourteen.
Townships three, four, five, six, and seven, of range fifteen.
Townships three, four, five, six, and seven, of range sixteen.
Townships three, four, five, six, and seven, of range seventeen.

South of the base line, and east of the Choctaw meridian.

Townships three, four, five, six, and seven, of range twelve.
Townships three, four, five, six, and seven, of range thirteen.
Townships three, four, five, six, and seven, of range fourteen.
Townships three, four, five, six, and seven, of range fifteen.
Townships three, four, five, six, and seven, of range sixteen.
Townships three, four, five, six, and seven, of range seventeen.

South of the base line, and east of the Choctaw meridian.

Townships three, four, five, six, and seven, of range twelve.
Townships three, four, five, six, and seven, of range thirteen.
Townships three, four, five, six, and seven, of range fourteen.
Townships three, four, five, six, and seven, of range fifteen.
Townships three, four, five, six, and seven, of range sixteen.
Townships three, four, five, six, and seven, of range seventeen.

South of the base line, and east of the Choctaw meridian.

Townships three, four, five, six, and seven, of range twelve.
Townships three, four, five, six, and seven, of range thirteen.
Townships three, four, five, six, and seven, of range fourteen.
Townships three, four, five, six, and seven, of range fifteen.
Townships three, four, five, six, and seven, of range sixteen.
Townships three, four, five, six, and seven, of range seventeen.

South of the base line, and east of the Choctaw meridian.

Townships three, four, five, six, and seven, of range twelve.
Townships three, four, five, six, and seven, of range thirteen.
Townships three, four, five, six, and seven, of range fourteen.
Townships three, four, five, six, and seven, of range fifteen.
Townships three, four, five, six, and seven, of range sixteen.
Townships three, four, five, six, and seven, of range seventeen.

South of the base line, and east of the Choctaw meridian.

Townships three, four, five, six, and seven, of range twelve.
Townships three, four, five, six, and seven, of range thirteen.
Townships three, four, five, six, and seven, of range fourteen.
Townships three, four, five, six, and seven, of range fifteen.
Townships three, four, five, six, and seven, of range sixteen.
Townships three, four, five, six, and seven, of range seventeen.

South of the base line, and east of the Choctaw meridian.

Townships three, four, five, six, and seven, of range twelve.
Townships three, four, five, six, and seven, of range thirteen.
Townships three, four, five, six, and seven, of range fourteen.
Townships three, four, five, six, and seven, of range fifteen.
Townships three, four, five, six, and seven, of range sixteen.
Townships three, four, five, six, and seven, of range seventeen.

South of the base line, and east of the Choctaw meridian.

Townships three, four, five, six, and seven, of range twelve.
Townships three, four, five, six, and seven, of range thirteen.
Townships three, four, five, six, and seven, of range fourteen.
Townships three, four, five, six, and seven, of range fifteen.
Townships three, four, five, six, and seven, of range sixteen.
Townships three, four, five, six, and seven, of range seventeen.

South of the base line, and east of the Choctaw meridian.

TENTH GRAND GIFT DISTRIBUTION
OF
The Art Union Society.

500,000 GIFTS
VALUED AT
THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS

Certificates for This Year, One Dollar.

The members of the ART UNION SOCIETY, on
the occasion of this tenth Distribution of
the

WORKS OF ART
accumulated by the Society during the past year,
will respectfully call the attention of its friends
to the fact that, being about to remove to the
buildings in case of erection for the Society in
the city of Washington, they will add the Real Es-
tate and other Land and Property belonging to the
Society, to the

DISTRIBUTION FOR THIS YEAR.

At the last meeting of the Society, it was de-
termined to REDUCE THE CERTIFICATE
OF SHARE FOR THIS GRAND EXTER-
MINATE TO ONE DOLLAR EACH, thinking
thereby that it will be the means of a more gen-
eral diffusion of the works of art, and to extend
their efforts for the advancement of the
ARTS AND SCIENCES

In this country. The certificates of Shares will
be issued at

ONE DOLLAR.

recommending which each purchaser will receive
a flow of charge, by return mail, a beautiful Lane
and Script Engraving, entitled
WASHINGTON OF DOUBTLESS HEIGHTS,
Representing an Eminent Period in the History
of our Country.

It will be seen, by referring to the list,
that there are many valuable pieces of Prop-
erty, and especially paintings, stone, sculpture, beau-
tiful engravings, costly jewelry, magnificent
chairs, and other beautiful gifts, such as clocks,
watches, illuminated works, etc., to the amount
of Five Hundred Thousand, worth Thirty
Thousand Dollars.

As the Society expects to remove to the New
Hall at Washington by the middle of June, the
distribution will take place on the

FIRST OF JULY, 1855.

The same rules and regulations that have
heretofore guided the Society's distributions will
be adhered to in this, and on no account will
any change of arrangement from the day named.
All letters and communications, "post paid" for
certificates, or on business, are to be addressed to the

Southern Office in Washington.

Directed to the Secretary, who will answer by
return mail. Single subscribers sending Ten
Dollars will receive one year's subscription to
any of the MAGAZINES they may name. One
year's letter, to be forwarded free of charge for
two years of subscription, one year.

The following list constitutes a part of the
GIFTS FOR 1855:

The splendid House and Lot on the 3d Street,
Washington, D. C., valued at 500,000.

The superb Building, the residence of
the late Anna S. S. S., valued at 15,000.

The beautiful summer residence, the
country seat of the late Anna S. S. S., valued at 20,000.

5000 Dollars, secured on the lot
located on 3d Street, valued at 2,500.

20 magnificent and beautiful
works of art, valued at 10,000.

1 set of Diamond jewelry, consisting of
7 pieces, secured on the lot, valued at 10,000.

10 sets of Pearl jewelry, consisting of 7
pieces each, all different styles, and
of the same fine materials, valued at 5,000.

12 Gold Watches for Ladies, very beautiful,
valued at 700.

14 and various works of art, one time
size of a half dollar, valued at 700.

10 Watches for Gentlemen, all very heavy
and of different styles and materials, valued at 1,300.

500 Dollars, secured on the lot, valued at 2,500.

200 copies of the "Liberator," valued at 1,000.

200 copies of the "Emancipator," valued at 1,000.

200 copies of the "Liberator," valued at 1,000.

200 copies of the "Emancipator," valued at 1,000.

200 copies of the "Liberator," valued at 1,000.

A CURE FOR ALL!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

Citizens of the Union.—

You have done me the honor as with
one voice, from one end of the Union to
the other, to stamp the character of my
Ointment with your approbation. It is
scarcely two years since I made it known
among you, and already, it has obtained
more celebrity than any other Medicine
in so short a period.

THOMAS HOLLOWAY.

28, Corner Ann and Nassau Sts. N. Y.
ASTONISHING CURE OF SORE LEGS
AFTER NINE YEARS STANDING.

